

## Ex-Reagan Aide Reported Linked to Contra Fund-Raiser

By Thomas B. Edsall  
and David Hoffman  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Carl R. Channell, who has pleaded guilty to tax-fraud conspiracy in connection with the Iran-contra affair, paid a retainer of \$20,000 a month to a former personal assistant to Ronald Reagan in 1985 to arrange seven private meetings between the president and Channell's major contributors close to the White House.

The arrangement replaced an original agreement to pay the former aide, David Fischer, \$50,000 for each meeting with the president, according to this source, who is familiar with the material. Mr. Channell provided to the special prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh.

The private meetings between the president and contributors to Mr. Channell's tax-exempt foundation are part of a growing body of evidence showing that Mr. Reagan and members of his administration had numerous dealings with participants in the criminal conspiracy to which Mr. Channell pleaded guilty on Wednesday.

According to the special counsel, the conspiracy was designed to defraud the Internal Revenue Service by raising money to arm the Nicaraguan rebels through a tax-exempt foundation.

On Thursday, the presidential spokesman, Marvin Fitzwater, said the president was not involved in any criminal activities.

"In the legal view of the White House, the president is not a part of

this conspiracy," Mr. Fitzwater said. He also said Mr. Reagan did not know that money raised by Mr. Channell was being used to arm the contras, as the rebels in Nicaragua are called.

Mr. Fischer was Mr. Reagan's personal aide from 1977 through the 1984 presidential campaign. He was "his right-hand man, his door opener," according to one associate.

Mr. Fischer did not hand in his White House pass until Nov. 24, 1986, the day before Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d disclosed that funds from arms sales to Iran had been diverted to the contras.

In late 1985, Mr. Channell hired Mr. Fischer to perform consulting services. His White House pass allowed him access to the White House and he continued to have authority to bring visitors in for quick sessions and "photo opportunities" with the president, according to four past and present White House officials.

Ronald Precup, Mr. Fischer's lawyer, said "no comment" when asked about the arrangement between Mr. Fischer and Mr. Channell.

A White House spokesman declined to provide dates of meetings between the president and contributors to Mr. Channell's organizations, saying that "these matters are under investigation."

"All the material has been turned over to the independent prosecutor," he added.

At a news conference in March, the president defended his meet-

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## In '88 Race, Democrats Revert to Old Image

By Paul Taylor  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Had anyone guessed a year ago that a Democratic Party had two successive landslide election defeats would charge into the 1988 presi-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ential campaign with its candidates calling for a more compassionate government, higher taxes, less defense spending and more military restraint, the prediction would have seemed outlandish.

But it is plain from the Democrats' early campaign speeches that while the vocabulary may be truncated a bit, the party is very much back to its old self. Its candidates all are running on a center-

left formula that for two decades has been proposing more government activism at home, less abroad. As for the center-right Democrats who made a strong play for ascendancy in 1985 and 1986, they find themselves without a horse in the race.

"Their timing," said Ann Lewis,

director of Americans for Democ-

tic Action, a liberal activists'

group, "turned out to be spectacu-

larly bad. They tried to move the

party right just as the country was

moving left."

Meanwhile, it also would have seemed improbable if anyone had predicted a year or two ago that the Republicans seeking to succeed President Ronald Reagan would be at a loss to define an agenda for the next four years. Or that they would be talking to audiences rather than to the whole nation, in the words of Edward J. Rollins, who managed the 1984 Reagan-Bush campaign. Or even that the Republicans would be in danger of surrendering their prized "values" advantage to the Democrats.

But these things, too, are hap-

pening.

"It's much more difficult for Republians this time around to set a broad agenda," said Jeff Bell, a longtime Reagan activist now working for the presidential cam-

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## A Day's Labor in Soviet: Not Just for the State

By Celestine Bohlen  
*Washington Post Service*

MOSCOW — A much-hailed law that went into effect Friday allows thousands of Soviet citizens for the first time to work for themselves instead of the state.

Announced last November, the law to expand legal "individual labor" has already been put into practice in scattered areas of the nation, as craftsmen, handymen, hairdressers and cafe managers experimented with concepts of profit, loss, competition and risk.

Under the law, people can register with local authorities and offer their services to the public. When necessary, the state provides credit and premises. In some cases, the entrepreneur pays a fee for a license; in others, the state gets a share through taxes.

The law is restricted to about 40 job classifications. Experts here say that the law is not likely to have a big economic impact because it will mostly legitimize work that is now being done illegally.

The greater effect, they note, will be psychological, as work once regarded with suspicion becomes part of the economic mainstream.

The law is expected to be one of the most tangible features of the changes put into effect by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Its most direct impact could be on people's lives by improving the dismal state of consumer services.

Soviet spokesmen emphasize that the law does not allow private



Police in Warsaw breaking up demonstrations Friday by supporters of Solidarity, the banned labor union.

## Poland Cracks Down on May Day Protests

By Jackson Diehl  
*Washington Post Service*

WARSAW — Police officers broke up May Day demonstrations throughout Poland on Friday, beating protesters and detaining dozens of persons in the strongest repression by the government since a policy of political liberalization was begun nine months ago.

Polish authorities deployed thousands of police in an show of force, witnesses and political activists said.

The actions signaled the continued intolerance by the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski to peaceful public assembly by supporters of the banned Solidarity trade union.

Police, armed with batons, attacked one Solidarity gathering in the southwest city of Wroclaw, witnesses said. They said at least 20 persons were severely beaten. About 150 persons reportedly were detained.

Police also converged on a church in Gdansk where the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, and

500 supporters gathered after a Mass Friday morning.

Mr. Walesa accused the authorities of hiding behind brute force and remaining "fearful of society."

The intensive police deployment followed a roundup Thursday of more than a dozen leading opposition organizers in Warsaw and other cities.

The opposition leaders were being detained for 48 hours. It was the first such mass action by authorities since an amnesty freed political prisoners in September and General Jaruzelski began a policy of avoiding political jailings.

The principal opposition event Friday in Warsaw had been planned around a Mass at the St. Stanislaw Church. More than 2,000 persons managed to gather in and around the church, but thousands more were turned away by the police, who lined streets and intersections around the neighborhood.

After the Mass, some Solidarity supporters carrying banners tried to begin a march on the street outside the church, witnesses said.

They were attacked and some were beaten with their banner poles by plainclothes policemen, witnesses said.

■ **Anti-Apartheid Protest**

In May Day events elsewhere:

■ Nearly 10,000 South African blacks and whites in the largest anti-government gathering since

emergency rule was imposed in June, held a rally at a stadium in Cape Town, United Press International reported.

The rally, held to protest the government's policy of racial segregation, was the only demonstration permitted by the government.

Authorities disrupted other labor rallies in black areas around Johannesburg and Cape Town, all of which had been banned.

■ In Moscow, crowds poured onto Red Square for a traditional demonstration that stressed the themes of the campaign by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, for "restructuring."

Carrying banners and slogans, balloons and artificial flowers, tens

of thousands of people marched past the Lenin mausoleum, where Mr. Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders stood during the display, which lasted for two and a half hours.

The tone for the day's celebrations were set by an editorial in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, which hailed the atmosphere of revolutionary renewal in Soviet society. (UPI)

■ The Soviet allies in Eastern Europe celebrated the holiday in customary fashion with parades and rallies, but it was a workday for many Romanians. The Council of State decreed that work should continue at industries that had fallen behind in output. (UPI)

■ Thousands of Greek workers took part in marches and demonstrations through Athens demanding higher wages and an end to the Socialist government's austerity program. (AP)

■ Trade unionists rallying in Madrid protested the Socialist government's austerity policies in

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## Reagan May Lift Japan Sanctions By June Summit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan urged Friday that sanctions against \$200 million worth of Japanese electronic products be withdrawn "promptly," and President Ronald Reagan said he hoped the tariffs could be lifted in time for the economic summit meeting in Venice in early June.

While the statements were conciliatory, the extent of the trade problem was underscored in Tokyo on Friday by a report that Japan's merchandise trade surplus widened to a record \$101.4 billion for the fiscal year ending March 31, nearly

## After Banning by U.S., Waldheim Sets His First Post-Election Trip

By Barry James  
*International Herald Tribune*

Austria said Friday that a date had been set for President Kurt Waldheim's first trip abroad since his election in June. The announcement followed a decision on Monday by the United States to ban Mr. Waldheim from traveling there as a private citizen and to place him on a list of undesirable aliens.

Foreign Minister Alois Mock said at a press conference that Mr. Waldheim probably would visit Jordan from July 1 to 4 and was likely to visit Egypt later in the summer. He said the president had received a number of invitations from other countries, which he did not identify.

In Vienna, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi of Hungary said he hoped Mr. Waldheim would visit his country next year.

King Hussein of Jordan invited Mr. Waldheim while on a visit to

Austria in March, but no date was set at the time.

The U.S. Justice Department announced Monday that it was barring Mr. Waldheim from entering the United States as a private citizen because of evidence he "assisted or otherwise participated in the persecution of persons because of race, religion, national origin or political opinion."

Since his election, Mr. Waldheim appears to have been isolated internationally because of allegations that he served in units involved in atrocities against Greek Jews and Yugoslav partisans in World War II.

Mr. Waldheim, a former secretary-general of the United Nations, has repeatedly denied allegations that he carried out atrocities. He denied the decision to bar him from the United States as "grotesque, dismaying" and "incomprehensible." He said he had "a clear conscience."

In Austria, politicians and commentators have closed ranks behind the 68-year-old president.

"Regardless of party preferences, a deep emotional wave is going through Austria," the newspaper *Die Presse* said. "Bitterness and abhorrence will follow the shock."

Chancellor Franz Vranitzky said he would go ahead with a planned visit to the United States on May 21 because "isolation will not help us solve any problems."

Following the U.S. ban, Canada and Israel said that Mr. Waldheim would not be welcome there.

A protest was planned for Sunday by thousands of Dutch Jews in Amsterdam, where Mr. Vranitzky is to attend a ceremony opening a museum of Jewish history.

In Vienna, Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi hunter, urged the creation of an international tribunal to investigate the allegations against Mr. Waldheim.

Israeli officials expressed ambivalence about Washington's decision.

"We're not likely to jump up and down about it because we don't want to further complicate our ties with Austria," an official said, "although we cannot accept Waldheim's past."

Israel withdrew its ambassador from Vienna last year to protest Mr. Waldheim's election but it rejected calls to conduct an investigation into his wartime activities.

Perhaps the most paradoxical reaction to the U.S. action came from Moscow. Although the Soviet Union generally is quick to note any hint of softness toward Nazism, the Tass news agency accepted Mr. Waldheim's version that he had been merely a low level interpreter in the German Army and called the U.S. action "unfriendly."

■ Meeting With UN Leader

Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, has accepted a private invitation to meet in Austria next month with Mr. Waldheim, his predecessor, a United Nations source said Friday.

The dinner meeting has been set for June 16, the eve of a UN-sponsored international drug conference in Vienna. The source, who asked not to be identified, said he expected the two to dine at Mr. Waldheim's official residence.



Danish Crust/The Associated Press

**MAY DAY IN SRI LANKA** — Students carried a seriously wounded colleague Friday after policemen fired on a crowd in Colombo that defied a government ban

against May Day gatherings. Buddhist monks who took part said the police had attacked without provocation. Officials said nine policemen were injured in the clash.

## In South Africa, Heady Days for Press

By William Claiborne  
*Washington Post Service*

JOHANNESBURG — Reporters, news photographers and television cameramen are bumping into each other these days wherever the police turn out in their riot gear.

Feeling liberated by a court ruling last week overturning key elements of the government's sweeping press restrictions, South African and foreign journalists are taking advantage of the freedom with renewed enthusiasm.

Since Dec. 11, it has been illegal for reporters and photographers to be "within sight" of a security force action, with offenses punishable by up to 10 years in prison. In practice, strictures against photographers have been imposed since the state of emergency decree was declared on June 12, 1986.

Based on the court's ruling —

and legal advice by news media attorneys that the curbs would remain invalid unless overruled on appeal or issued in new form by the government — journalists have been returning to the scenes of police actions against demonstrators.

Riots on the campus of the University of Cape Town, where the police fired bird shot and tear gas and whipped protesting students early this week, provided the first major photographic opportunity in almost a year.

The pictures were featured prominently on the pages of South African and foreign newspapers, and on foreign television screens — but not by the state-run South African Broadcasting Corp.

The police raid Wednesday on the central Johannesburg headquarters of a labor federation, the

Congress of South African Trade Unions, again turned reporters out in force, as armed policemen with leashed dogs dispersed a crowd of 400 striking black railroad workers.

Two U.S. television crews were detained by the police for photographing the raid, but were quickly released after they reminded their interrogators of the court's decision.

Demonstrations at Johannesburg's University of Witwatersrand, where the police used tear gas against about 300 protesters, drew further press coverage Wednesday and Thursday.

News agencies said eight students also were arrested Thursday in a demonstration at the University of the Western Cape, and that an ABC News television crew was detained.

[The two detained ABC journalists were released Friday, an ABC spokesman told Agence France-Presse in Johannesburg. He said the two were released on bail of 100 rand (about \$50) each.]

Because there is uncertainty over the retroactive force of the court ruling, most South African newspapers have not published forbidden accounts of police actions that occurred before April 24.

But on Wednesday the English-language Johannesburg Star published detailed allegations of police brutality contained in court affidavits filed Tuesday, describing another raid on the labor federation headquarters on April 22.

Leaders of anti-apartheid groups have said they expect the government to close the loopholes in the press restrictions and issue new censorship curbs any day.

## PARTY: Democrats Revert to Traditional Image in '88 Presidential Race

(Continued from Page 1)

of Representative Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York.

"They're all sort of hostages to the present," said Richard Moe, a campaign adviser to Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri. "It's what happens to incumbent parties trying to follow a popular president."

The presidential trial is abuzz with the speeches of 15 candidates, some of whom have not yet formally announced their intentions.

There are eight Democrats and seven Republicans.

The Democrats, emboldened by their recapture of the Senate majority in 1986 and by the Republican preoccupation with the Iran-contra affair, have been more full-throated and have moved furthest in developing their message. But there is still enough on record from candidates of both parties, including many specific policy proposals, to support good guesses about the outlines of the presidential debate.

The Democrats have hit upon

their first 1988 consensus issue: education. All their candidates are calling for more education spending, and they all use education as a metaphor for the way an activist government can meet the long-term threats to the nation's economic security.

Details of proposals vary, but nearly all include some pay-for-performance scheme, which many teachers' unions oppose. This, say the party's centrists, is a welcome example of the party breaking from its past interest-group politics.

Gary Hart, the Democratic front-runner, is leading the way by calling for new taxes to pay for education and other domestic programs and to help balance the budget. Some question the political wisdom of raising the subject so prominently. But no Democrat rules out a tax increase, as did Mr. Reagan and several of his potential Republican successors.

No one in the Democratic field supports aid to the rebels in Nicaragua, known as contras. The five past or present members of Congress who are candidates never voted for congressional aid to the contras.

All the Democrats make it clear that in between arms control and the Strategic Defense Initiative, the Reagan administration's space-based missile defense proposal, they would opt for arms control. But Al From, director of the Democratic Leadership Council, which is at the forefront of the party's so-called centrist movement, notes that there has been an important change in the basic approach to arms control.

"They aren't talking about freeze, the way some in the party were a few years ago," he said. "They talk about arms control in the context of national security. They also talk about beefing up the conventional deterrent."

He named Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the dismissed National Security Council aide, and Richard Miller, president of International Business Communications. Through an attorney, Mr. Miller denied any wrongdoing.

■ North's Calls to FBI

An official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said Friday that Colonel North called him three times to ask about the status of certain FBI investigations. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Oliver B. Revell, the FBI's director of investigations, said Colonel North told him the investigations could interfere with "the ongoing operation" which Mr. Revell assumed was simply an attempt to free U.S. hostages held in Lebanon.

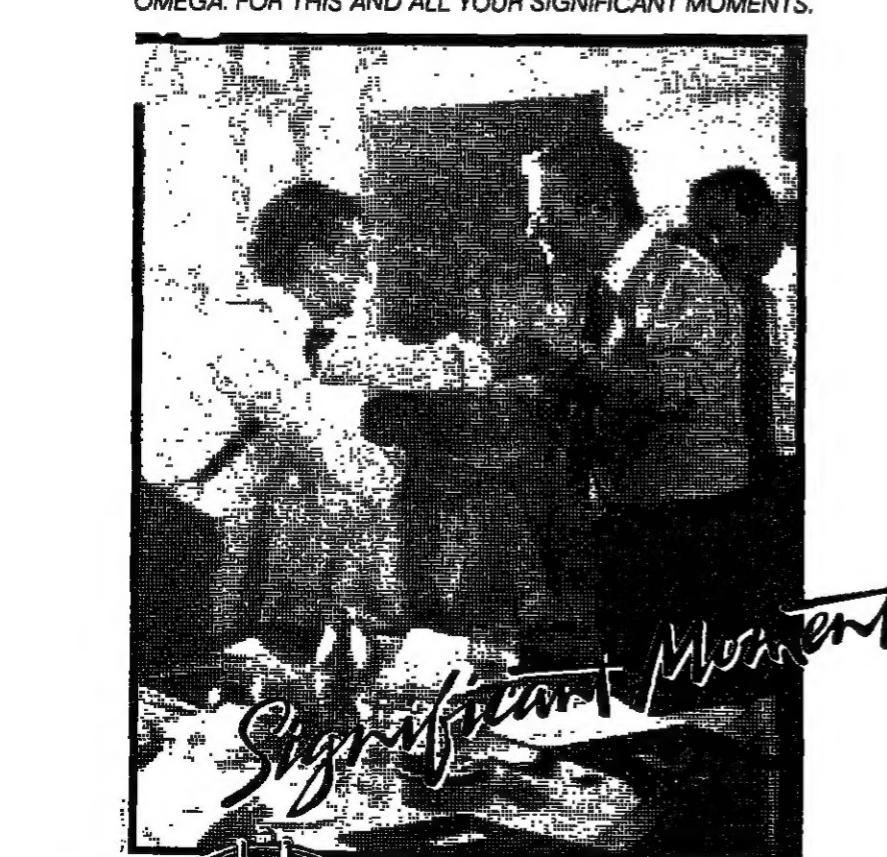
Colonel North called about the status of three investigations, Mr. Revell said. One involved the downing of a Southern Air Transport plane in October in Nicaragua. He said another involved an Iranian who was allegedly posing as a Saudi Arabian oilman and falsely offering to raise millions of dollars for the contra rebels. The third concerned an inquiry into an alleged plot to assassinate the president of Honduras.

• In Paris, up to 10,000 people marched behind banners of the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, calling for more jobs. But the turnout was relatively small, a reflection of dwindling support for the union, known in France as the CGT. (AP)

• In Manila, troops were on full alert as workers marched across the capital protesting that the government had not raised their wages. (UPI)

• In China, workers from across the nation attended a celebration at Communist Party headquarters in Beijing and several leaders attended May Day events in other cities, state-run television said. (AP)

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bavarian Leader Balks at Arms Offer

BONN (Reuters) — Franz Josef Strauss, Bavaria's conservative premier, has rejected Soviet proposals to scrap short-range missiles in Europe, according to an interview released Friday. The rejection further complicates differences within the Bonn government over the offer.

Mr. Strauss, leader of the conservative Christian Social Union, told the mass-circulation newspaper Bild that there could be no "zero option" while the Soviet Union maintained a superiority in missiles with a range of under 1,000 kilometers (about 600 miles) and in conventional forces.

Mr. Strauss told Bild in the interview, which was to be published Saturday, that even if there were an agreement to abolish medium-range weapons from Europe, shorter-range weapons would still threaten West Germany.

Conservative Takes Office in Finland

HELSINKI (UPI) — Harri Holkeri, the nation's first conservative prime minister since World War II, has taken office pledging to maintain Finland's traditionally close relationship with the Soviet Union and to expand trade with the West.

Mr. Holkeri, 50, a former chairman of the National Coalition Party who most recently served as a governor of the state bank, was sworn in Thursday by President Mauno Koivisto.

His four-party coalition, which holds 131 of the 200 seats in parliament, replaced the center-left government of Kalevi Sorsa, a Social Democrat who serves as deputy prime minister and foreign minister in the new government.

Ex-Governor Is Asked to Head FBI

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Former Governor Dick Thornburgh of Pennsylvania has been approached by the Reagan administration to replace William H. Webster as director of the FBI, according to House officials.

Mr. Webster has been nominated to succeed William J. Casper, director of central intelligence, and the Senate Intelligence Committee voted unanimously Friday to approve that nomination. The nomination now goes to the full Senate, where approval is expected.

David Runkel, a spokesman for Mr. Thornburgh, would not comment on the reported FBI offer, although he said that the two-term governor had been mentioned for "a number of" administration positions since he left office last fall.

AIDS Link Seen in Rise of Tuberculosis

ATLANTA (AP) — The spread of AIDS seems linked to the first significant increase in tuberculosis in the United States since 1953, when national reporting of tuberculosis cases was fully carried out, according to the national Centers for Disease Control. Tuberculosis spreads when a person who has it coughs, sending bacteria out in water droplets.

From 1982 to 1984, the number of reported new tuberculosis cases declined an average of 1,706 a year, but dropped only 54 in 1985, the agency reported. In 1986, the number of cases rose by 374, to 22,575.

The report said registries of tuberculosis and acquired immune deficiency syndrome were matched in 24 states and four cities and that 4.2 percent of the 15,181 AIDS patients matched also had tuberculosis.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Air Delays in U.S. Expected to Grow

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Extensive delays in air travel in the United States will become the rule rather than the exception by the next decade unless more new airports are built, according to a top U.S. aviation regulator.

"We're discovering that even under the best circumstances we can anticipate arrival delays at some airports during peak periods reaching two hours" under bad weather conditions, said Donald Eagen, chief of the Federal Aviation Administration, on Thursday.

He said at a meeting of the American Institute for Aerodynamics and Astronautics that the agency had identified 16 airports that are expected to be overwhelmed by increasing traffic within the next 10 years. An aide said he was referring to the Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas-Fort Worth, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Newark, New York's Kennedy and LaGuardia, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco and Dulles and National in Washington.

The British operators of the Queen Elizabeth 2 acknowledged Friday that the luxury liner was off to a bad start on its first Atlantic crossing since a \$100-million (\$147-million) refit was completed. Passengers were offered partial refunds to make up for leaky plumbing and other inconveniences. (Reuters)

A three-hour work stoppage by Olympic Airways employees grounded one international flight and six domestic flights on the Greek carrier. Bus and trolley drivers also staged work stoppages. (AP)

### SOVIET: 'Individual Labor' Law

(Continued from Page 1)

have its biggest success in the Baltic republics, the Caucasus and Central Asia, where the local populations have a history of small businesses.

"For our people, for this generation, this is something completely new, something which they are not psychologically used to," said Alexei K. Cherny, the first secretary of the Khabarovsk region in the Soviet Far East, in an interview this winter. "So far, no one has proposed to open a buffet here."

Nonetheless, the cooperative movement has already taken off, according to Mr. Nikiforov, with 150 new "manufacturing enterprises registered since Jan. 1.

Similarly, registrations for individual labor activity have shot up, almost tripling in Moscow in the last three months, Mr. Nikiforov said. He predicted that 100,000 would be registered by the end of the year.

Interest in the cooperative movement is visible daily in the Soviet press. Scientists are forming research cooperatives in Estonia, lawyers in Latvia are starting a video dating service, writers have formed three publishing cooperatives in Moscow, production cooperatives have started work in Armenia. The cooperative members are either retired people or have other full

# Sales of U.S. Farmland Reflect a New Optimism About Farm Economy

By William Robbins  
New York Times Service

**O**SAWATOMIE, Kansas — The country's major agricultural lenders are beginning to sell much of the vast acreage they have been taking over from troubled farmers for the last few years. And they often are finding ready and some times eager buyers.

"I've always been told that when the farmer starts buying you will have seen the bottom of the market," said Rick Atting, a farm manager in northwestern Iowa. "Well, the farmers have started buying."

The purchases by farmers as well as investors reflect a new optimism about the U.S. farm economy, which has been in recession for much of this decade. The long slide in farmland values, which are the principal basis for agricultural credit, appears to be ending. Indeed, in some areas, particularly in Illinois and Iowa, farmland values are rising.

Many economists, while noting that trouble spots remain, find this and other aspects of the agricultural picture more encouraging than any they have seen in recent years.

Farming costs, including interest rates, have declined from the peaks that helped bring on the agricultural recession, although interest rates are now inching up again. The total national farm debt has fallen about 12 percent over the last two years, from \$198.7 billion to \$174 billion. And farm income this year is expected to total \$31 billion to \$32 billion, up from \$29 billion in 1986.

"I think we are seeing a turnaround in farm psychology," said Mark Drabentz, research officer and economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Missouri. "It is based on the worst being over rather than on a really strong economic picture, but people are positioning themselves for the future."

Harry Milne, a 70-year-old farmer in southeastern Kansas who has built a reputation for astute land dealings, went out the other day and bought a farm he had been watching for two years, waiting for the right price.

"I believe the land is coming back," he said. "I don't think land is going to get any lower, and I think you're going to see a steady rise for the next 20 years."

Prices being paid are often less than 50 percent of the peak they reached in 1981, but they vary widely from region to region and from one type of farmland to another. Mr. Milne, for example, recently paid \$250 an acre (about half a hectare) for some pasture but less outside, by an outside investor, when he bought to buy similar land nearby for a comparable price.

Good cropland, in Missouri is now selling for about \$350 an acre, lenders there say, while recent sales of some of the best land in Illinois have been reported at prices as high as \$2,000 an acre. In his area of Iowa, according to Mr. Atting, good land is going for \$1,100 to \$1,300 an acre.

In southeastern Kansas, the average price for cropland is \$400 to \$500 an acre, "and that's up about 20 to 25 percent," said Gary Hosack, a realty executive in Paola.

The current situation follows a boom-and-bust decade, with exuberant investment in land and equipment by farmers in the late 1970s. Many wound up heavily in

## Agents Confiscate Leaflets in Raid on Nicaraguan Paper

New York Times Service

**M**ANAGUA — Security agents have raided the offices of the suspended opposition newspaper La Prensa and confiscated copies of a leaflet printed for distribution to members of an international conference.

The leaflet was addressed to members of foreign parliaments and congresses, more than 1,000 of whom are in Managua for a convention of the World Interparliamentary Union. The raid took place Thursday.

La Prensa's editors said they had published the leaflet without government permission. Distributing printed material not approved in advance by the Interior Ministry is against the law.

Violeta Chamorro, part of the family group that owns La Prensa, said the leaflets depicted the lack of freedom in Nicaragua under the leftist Sandinist government. "Without freedom of the press there is no democracy," was printed on them, she said.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Major Quake Possible In Pacific Northwest

Analysis of the geology along the coasts of Washington and Oregon has raised the possibility of an earthquake there as severe as any recorded anywhere in the century, The New York Times reports.

Since no major quake has struck the region in at least 200 years, the probability appears to be low. But a lack of information on how often large quakes have occurred there in the past hinders forecasting, according to Dr. Thomas H. Heaton and Dr. Stephen H. Harris of the U.S. Geological Survey.

The geological structures and movements of the Pacific Northwest resemble those in southern Chile, Colombia, and southwest Japan, all of which have had frequent severe earthquakes, they noted.

No major quake has occurred in the Northwest since European settlement began about 1810 although frequent, relatively minor tremors strike the region. Nevertheless, the scientists said, there are indications of periodic sea floor landslides and coastal subsidence in the more distant past.

Mr. Heaton said a "good guess" for recurrence of great quakes in the Northwest would be between 300 and 1,000 years. He said this was no reason for complacency, since the date of the last one is unknown and recurrence rates can be highly variable.

### Notes About People

Henry A. Kissinger's next book will be about the meaning of diplomacy: "I will draw on my experiences but it will not be an account of my conduct of foreign policy," said the secretary of state in the Nixon and Ford administrations. He already has written two volumes on that subject with a third yet to come. Mr. Kissinger, 63, said his book on diplomacy will examine such varied leaders as Mao Tse-tung, Richard M. Nixon, Anwar Sadat, Golda Meir, King Faisal and Leonid I. Brezhnev. It will also show how diplomacy varies with the culture and interests of each country.

A statement by Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, said that "to the wild applause of family and staff," he had "decided not to be a candidate for president in 1988." Senator Levin, 52, said that two persons in Escanaba, Michigan and a third person in Detroit had mentioned his possible candidacy but that he would "resist this outpouring of public support." He said one regret was that he would miss "the relentless gut-wrenching travel that fund-raising requires, which during my last campaign permitted me to shred three pounds."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

### Short Takes

Ninety-nine American products said to be the best of their kind are listed in the May issue of Money magazine, including Jell-O gelatin, Maine lobsters, Ford pickup trucks and Xerox copiers. No American computers or machine tools made the list of goods, which are held to be unique, dominant or "clearly superior to their overseas competition." But the Jarvik artificial heart did, as did M&M chocolate drops, Wrigley's chewing gum, Crayola crayons

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

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# Accounts of American's Slaying by Contras Disputed

By Richard Boudreux  
Los Angeles Times Service

**S**AN JOSE DE BOCA, Nicaragua — Survivors of a guerrilla attack in which an American engineer was killed have contradicted both the government's initial report that he was slain after being captured and the guerrillas' assertion that he was caught in a cross fire between rebel and militia forces.

Four armed and uniformed militiamen were working at a power plant construction site here when rebels hurled six hand grenades at them from about 10 yards (nine meters) away and opened fire with automatic weapons, the survivors said.

Mr. Linder was also armed, but neither he nor the militiamen were able to shoot back when the rebels



President Ortega of Nicaragua, center, helping to carry the coffin of Benjamin E. Linder.

Earlier in the day, more than 100 Americans working for the Sandinist cause demonstrated for a second day outside the U.S. Embassy in Managua, blaming the Reagan administration for the engineer's death.

The Sandinist government has not reported or acknowledged that Mr. Linder and some of his work crew were armed. In a protest note to the United States on Tuesday, it said the American was "captured and later killed."

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest rebel group, issued a statement in Honduras saying Mr. Linder died "in the midst of a firefight between one of our patrols and a group of militia of the Sandinist Army" accompanying him.

Many pro-Sandinist Americans expressed belief that Mr. Linder, who was committed to building five power plants in Jinotega Province, was singled out by the rebels.

The engineer once told an interviewer that in late 1985 or early 1986 the contras kidnapped the sister of a man who was working on the plant in El Cuco and freed her with the message that the entire work crew there was considered a rebel target.

After that, friends said, Mr. Linder began to carry an automatic rifle.

In September, Mr. Linder and other Americans working in Nicaraguan war zones filed a lawsuit in Washington to cut off U.S. aid to the contras on the ground that their lives were endangered by rebel attacks.

In a written affidavit for the unsuccessful suit, the engineer said there had been frequent rebel ambushes on the roads he traveled. The two surviving militiamen said the work crew in San José de Boca had not been previously troubled by the rebels.

Rebel leaders have said that anyone armed and working for the government in a war zone was presumed to be a soldier and therefore a legitimate military target.

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## Senate Panel Votes to Halt Funds for Moscow Site

By Helen Dewar  
and Molly Moore  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The Senate Appropriations Committee has voted without dissent to halt all spending for the new U.S. Embassy chancery in Moscow "except as necessary to demolish the building."

The committee also voted Thursday to bar the Soviet Union from occupying its new chancery in Washington until the new U.S. chancery is ready for occupancy in Moscow. The vote included provisions that the Soviet Union "promptly and full reimbursement" for damages in connection with the Moscow construction.

The committee's action followed approval Wednesday by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence of recommendations that the U.S. chancery be demolished and rebuilt because the Soviet Union has compromised U.S. security by implanting listening devices in the structure's floors and walls.

The ban on financing was included in a bill for \$9.3 billion in supplemental appropriations that covered a variety of programs for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30.

Ronald I. Spiers, undersecretary of state for management, strongly criticized members of the U.S. Marine Corps for their involvement in security breaches in Moscow. "We never considered that we needed guards to guard the guards," Mr. Spiers told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Two U.S. Marines have been charged and a third arrested on suspicion of allowing Soviet agents to enter U.S. compounds in Moscow and Leningrad. All three men are suspected of having sexual relations with Soviet women who presented them to participate in espionage.

Legal proceedings began Thursday at Quantico Marine Base in Virginia against Corporal Arnold Brady, 21, to determine if there is enough evidence for a court-martial.

### Shultz Rejects Subpoena

Secretary of State George P. Shultz rejected a congressional subpoena Thursday seeking documents said to have been withheld from an investigation of the Marine espionage affair in Moscow.

A State Department spokesman said, "All of the documents are available — not a single one has been denied."

## Foreign Service Seeks to Meet Professional Needs of Women, Minorities

By John M. Goshko  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Yvonne Thayer probably could write the book on what it is like to be a U.S. Foreign Service wife. It is a way of life that she has seen from every angle.

In the early 1970s, while in Brazil on a graduate fellowship, she married Randolph Reed, a Foreign Service officer stationed in Brazil.

*List of four articles*

She settled into the routine that long was the traditional lot of a diplomat's dependent wife: balancing the management of a household with the social functions and charitable work expected of every spouse.

Then, in the mid-1970s, Ms. Thayer was accepted into the Foreign Service herself and became half of what the State Department calls a "tandem couple." For 10 years, she grappled with the conflicting demands of pursuing a career while seeking assignments that would take her to the same places as her husband and allow her time to have and care for two children.

Now the cycle has come full circle for Ms. Thayer. Her husband is one of many career diplomats who failed to cross the new hurdle into the Senior Foreign Service and are being forced into retirement. While Mr. Reed ponders the problems of developing a new career, Ms. Thayer, 39, is a Foreign Service officer with a dependent spouse.

"It's not the kind of situation where you're thinking about becoming an ambassador or even about less ambitious career moves," said Ms. Thayer, who works on Central American refugee problems. "My husband's pension annuity is not at that great, and right now our plans involve more immediate matters: making sure that I keep working so that we have an income."

George E. Moose, 42, has spent the last 20 years in the Foreign Service. This is unusual in an organization in which blacks such as Mr. Moose normally do not stay long. Even more unusual is the fact that Mr. Moose was never an ambassador, to Benin. His colleagues seem certain that Mr. Moose is destined to hold major ambassadorships and top State Department posts in the years ahead.

Mr. Moose understandably is reluctant to discuss his situation. But, he says, many of the breaks that came his way have been denied to other blacks. He attributes this to "conscious racism" but to "the natural workings of a system that is instinctively clubby for people of similar backgrounds."

"It's a system that makes blacks feel like outsiders, like they are being isolated and looked down upon," he said. "So it should come as no surprise when so many blacks finally say, 'This is costing me too much in terms of the wear and tear on my psyche. I'd rather go elsewhere.'

Beginning with the 1960s and women in the 1970s, the service has been struggling to break free of its ingrained old attitudes and to make these groups feel welcome and useful to the practice of U.S. diplomacy. But, despite a number of special recruitment programs aimed at minorities and women, everyone involved says that the results have been disappointing.

The record is especially poor with respect to blacks, who are substantially underrepresented at all levels of the service. They also account for a disproportionate number of the officers who fail to be promoted after completing their probationary early years or who are at the bottom of each promotion class.

The tendency of its members to regard the service as a "gentlemen's club" was evident in the way the oral exam, taken by all candidates for admission, was set for years to screen out applicants regarded as socially unacceptable. It was applied with particular vigor to bar the entry of Jews.

Anti-Semitism was a pervasive and undesignated force in the Foreign Service during the prewar years. Several historians have even ascribed part of the blame for the Holocaust to the State Department's wartime soft-pedaling of rumors about Nazi atrocities and its opposition to permitting Jewish refugees to enter the United States in large numbers.

After the war, the Foreign Service increased its size and professionalism in response to the new U.S. superpower status. Jews and other ethnic Americans began coming in, and recruiters started looking beyond the Ivy League colleges for new talent.

But, while the base was broadened, the service remained essentially a white male bastion. As recently as the early 1970s, it was gripped by a major internal debate about whether a dependent wife's social graces should be noted on her husband's efficiency reports.

When I got as near the center of action as my press credentials would take me, a policeman shouted: "Voulez-vous de la presse?" — and he sniffed me in the face. But a police lieutenant did say there had been an attempt on the President's life. So I hot-footed it to the *Herald* — and there was Hawkins at his desk, with two telephones, alternately talking English at one and rapid-fire French at the other. Ever resourceful, he had placed one of his French tipsters at the Presidential reception and thus got a first eyewitness report.

Without wasting a word he told me, "Doubtless dying — get a statement from Pershing," and I was off to the Hotel Crillon where Gen. John Pershing was then a guest of France.

Pershing, the American Expeditionary Force commander in World War I, was unofficially attached to the U.S. Embassy and a close personal friend of the French president. When I broke the news, Pershing was shaken.

Back at the *Herald*, assembled staffers organized by Hawkins, now were tapping out the main story and sidebars telling how a mad Russian emigre named Gorgoulou (or Gor-goloff, the spelling varied) had got into the receiving line at the Elysee Palace reception. This, together with ancillary features such as mine, would make the *Herald* coverage outstanding — thanks in large part to Hawkins' speed, foresight and unrivaled sense of drama.

As an example of Hawkins' way of directing a big news story, I cite the afternoon of May 6, 1932, when an assassin shot President Paul Doumer at a reception in the Elysee Palace. My part in the coverage came by pure chance.

I had started for the *Herald* office early. As I emerged from the Metro and started walking up the Champs-Elysees toward the *Herald* Building in the rue de Berri, I saw police and military forces heading for the presidential palace. I followed.

This is the fourteenth in a series of messages about the *IHT* which will appear throughout the Centennial year.



The Foreign Service is a system that is instinctively clubby for people of similar backgrounds.

— George E. Moose,  
Foreign Service officer

Phyllis Oakley, now the State Department's deputy spokesman, joined the service in 1957. But after marrying a fellow officer, she recalled, "I unquestioningly followed the unwritten rule that said I had to resign."

It was not until the 1970s, when this practice had been discarded, that she was able to return "as one of the oldest junior officers in capitol."

Beginning with blacks in the 1960s and women in the 1970s, the service has been struggling to break free of its ingrained old attitudes and to make these groups feel welcome and useful to the practice of U.S. diplomacy. But, despite a number of special recruitment programs aimed at minorities and women, everyone involved says that the results have been disappointing.

The record is especially poor with respect to blacks, who are substantially underrepresented at all levels of the service. They also account for a disproportionate number of the officers who fail to be promoted after completing their probationary early years or who are at the bottom of each promotion class.

The situation recently prompted Ronald I. Spiers, the undersecretary of state for management, and George S. Vest, director general of the Foreign Service, to announce plans for more vigorous recruiting and "the application of real affirmative action in the assignment process."

Black officers, many of whom

are reluctant to be identified, counter that they have heard it all before.

"Every few years," said a black officer, "there is a reinventing of the wheel that concludes more has to be done about the special problems of blacks. It's all well-intentioned and sincere, but because managers and administrators change so frequently, there never seems to be a sustained follow-through."

The sense of alienation among black Foreign Service officers is so

strong that several recently filed a class-action lawsuit charging the State Department with systematic racial discrimination. The suit voices complaints that white officers tend to denigrate the skills of black subordinates because many of them entered the Foreign Service under the relaxed rules of special recruitment programs.

But the department's minority problem seems relatively simple in comparison to the complications of gearing U.S. diplomatic practice to the changing situation of women,

whether they are wives, Foreign Service officers or both.

The spouses of older officers, for example, were married when Foreign Service wives were expected to further their husband's careers by being gracious, well-spoken hostesses and charity workers. Now, these women have seen the rules abruptly changed in ways that make them feel scorned and unappreciated.

Their resentment has forced the State Department to explore ways of finding employment abroad for dependent spouses and to suggest that the government pay them a stipend for work once contributed voluntarily.

Also concerned are the female Foreign Service officers who, unlike blacks, have responded to the department's recruiting campaigns in large numbers. This has forced the department to deal with the same problems such as equal advancement opportunities, sexual harassment and allegations of male chauvinism, that are common personnel issues in business.

But there also are situations unique to the service, such as accommodating the needs of tandem couples. As Ms. Thayer noted:

"When problems or conflicts result, there still is an innate tendency to expect that the women will make the sacrifices. Everyone says they are all in favor of women having careers as diplomats. But when the kids get sick, it's automatically assumed that it's the wife and not the husband who will stay home and take care of them."

A Centennial Message from the International Herald Tribune

### NOTES ON A CENTURY

## The Legendary Eric Hawkins: Managing Editor for 36 Years



Eric Hawkins at the dinner celebrating his 40th anniversary with the paper, May 1955. (Credit: Tad Wood)

The author of this column was a reporter and editor for the *Paris Herald* from 1929 to 1933, when he returned to the staff of the *Baltimore Sun*. He has published many short stories, essays and a novel and now, in retirement, contributes to the Sun's editorial pages.

By R. P. Harris

The most prominent and longest-serving managing editor in the Paris *Herald*'s history was Eric Hawkins, who held that post from 1924 to 1960. He started in 1915, on the day a German submarine torpedoed the passenger liner *Lusitania*. He was there through the rest of World War I, in 1927 when Lindbergh made his transatlantic flight, and in 1940, when the *Herald* was the last newspaper to appear on many Paris kiosks as the German army swooped in. And when the *Herald* reappeared in 1944, Hawkins did too, and stayed for sixteen more years.

Excellent accounts of Hawkins are to be found in books now out of print — one is by AL Laney, in *Paris Herald: The Incredible Newspaper*, and another by Hawkins himself, in collaboration with Robert N. Sturdevant, *Hawkins in the Paris Herald*. Here, I offer my own memories, based on close daily contact when he was my demanding boss and I in my youthful prime.

Hawkins was an extraordinarily capable managing editor — the right man for the newspaper Laney and others have so regularly celebrated.

Oh yes, I know that some of the American newspapermen who worked under him would have liked to "punch that little Limey S.O.B." I have heard them say it, but to his face, perhaps, because Hawkins had been a boxer in his youth and was

still in good trim. Or simply because he was usually right.

In the Thirties Hawkins was fairly slim, nearly conservative in dress, and somewhat formal in manner. British-born but raised in France, he grew up street-wise in Paris. Though bilingually, he was onto the latest argot, but usually spoke perfect French with a refined Parisian accent. He knew the intricate workings of Paris better than anyone else on the *Herald* and as well, I think, as anyone on any other Paris daily.

As an example of Hawkins' way of directing a big news story, I cite the afternoon of May 6, 1932, when an assassin shot President Paul Doumer at a reception in the Elysee Palace. My part in the coverage came by pure chance.

I had started for the *Herald* office early. As I emerged from the Metro and started walking up the Champs-Elysees toward the *Herald* Building in the rue de Berri, I saw police and military forces heading for the presidential palace. I followed.

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## Australia, New Zealand Meet for Unannounced Talks on Libyan Moves

By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*

SINGAPORE — Foreign Minister Bill Hayden of Australia flew to New Zealand at short notice Friday for talks with Prime Minister David Lange on regional issues, including Libyan involvement in the South Pacific.

The trip came a day after Mr. Hayden publicly said that French policy in the Pacific was encouraging Libyan activity there.

On his return to Canberra, Mr. Hayden said that both countries had a common concern about the intrusion of Libya into the South Pacific and that this had been one of the main reasons for the trip, which was not announced in advance.

Mr. Hayden said that much of what he discussed with Mr. Lange was "highly classified."

On Thursday, Mr. Hayden told the Foreign Correspondents of Australia in Sydney that French colonial policy in the area helped "create the circumstances in which Libya's agents will prosper." He said that France had realized that if it continued nuclear testing in the South Pacific the "political fallout" would damage its relations with the region.

Diplomats said Mr. Hayden's comments were likely to anger the French government.

### Chile, Indonesia Set Talks

*Agence France-Presse*

JAKARTA — Chile's foreign minister, Jaime del Valle, will visit Indonesia for four days next week, beginning Wednesday. He is expected to sign a partial commercial agreement. Indonesia's foreign minister, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, said Friday.



See Son Yon-Ang/Associated Press  
Yim Chang Jin punching a riot policeman's shield on Friday at the home of the dissident Kim Dae Jung, who is under house arrest. Mr. Yim is a delegate of the Reunification Democratic Party, the opposition party founded Friday by Mr. Kim and Kim Young Sam.

## New South Korea Party Picks Leader

By Patrick L. Smith  
*International Herald Tribune*

SEOUL — South Korea's opposition movement formed a new political party on Friday amid government declarations that it would not reopen constitutional talks can-called for President Chun Doo Hwan in April.

The Reunification Democratic Party, as the group is known, elected Kim Young Sam, a leading dissident, as its president. Kim Da Jung, Mr. Chun's most prominent adversary, remained under house arrest and did not attend the founding convention. Together, the two dissidents control factions that make up the majority of the new party's membership.

In accepting the party's presidency, Mr. Kim was critical of the decision to end constitutional talks. As was widely expected, he placed a demand for renewed negotiations at the center of the party's platform.

Before the collapse of the New Korea Democratic Party last month, the opposition had been seeking constitutional amendments that would allow for direct presidential elections. Under the current constitution, a successor to Mr. Chun, whose term ends in February 1987, is to be elected later this year through indirect balloting and an electoral college.

"I remain convinced," Mr. Kim said in his acceptance speech, "that there is still room for the kind of candid, substantial dialogue aimed at democratization, which could re-

solve the existing political crisis in our nation."

On Thursday, however, the ruling Democratic Justice Party disclosed through a spokesman that it would continue negotiations only with "moderate opposition parties." These include the remaining New Korea Democrats, whose willingness to compromise on constitutional issues induced the opposition's breakup in early April.

### China Heads Security Council

Reuters

UNITED NATIONS, New York — China's UN representative, Li Luye, took over Friday as president of the Security Council, succeeding Boris Tsvetkov of Bulgaria. The post rotates monthly.

Congress, Mr. Gephardt said after the amendment was adopted Wednesday, "has said clearly and unequivocally that it wants a change in trade policy."

The vote reinforced that impression, but the signals were less clear on the Gephardt amendment itself, which became the centerpiece of the debate.

The amendment would require tough retaliatory actions against countries with huge trade surpluses that refuse to halt unfair trade practices. It was adopted by a four-vote margin.

The House vote on the amendment illustrated some of the divisions that presidential candidates of both parties, including Mr. Gephardt, will have to assess as they refine their positions on the question of U.S. "competitiveness."

While there was overwhelming sentiment in the House for a "tough" trade policy, many warned against inviting retaliation and

possibly setting off an international trade war.

No one, several congressmen said, wants the United States to be an easy mark for its trading partners, but there was an equally strong aversion to being tagged "protectionist."

"There are no protectionists in the United States Congress," said Mr. Gephardt, who has used the amendment.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

trade issue to raise the visibility of his presidential campaign.

The vote approving the Gephardt amendment was largely along party lines, but it revealed cleavages, most notably between the industrial Midwest and Northeast, and their West Coast colleagues.

House Democrats in Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania voted unanimously for it. In the industrial belt from Illinois to Massachusetts, Democrats voted, 74-10, for it.

It was in this region that a majority of Republican defections occurred. Of the 17 Republicans who supported the amendment, 13 represented districts in that industrial belt.

In contrast, a slim majority of Democrats from the three Pacific Coast states joined all Republicans from their region in opposing Mr. Gephardt.

"We obviously are all very trade sensitive and recognize the huge export market for California," Representative George Miller, Democrat of California, said of the West Coast vote.

Elsewhere in the country, the political signals from the House vote were mixed.

Southerners voted overwhelmingly along party lines, but there were also signs of uncertainty, particularly in Georgia, where five of the state's eight House Democrats

opposed the Gephardt amendment.

Representative Richard B. Ray, Democrat of Georgia, said Georgia Democrats discussed the measure and "we kind of felt it was sending a little too strong a signal."

Similar sentiments were clear in the Midwest. In Iowa, where the formal presidential election process will begin in February, the state's four Republican House members and one of the two Democrats opposed the Gephardt amendment.

Representative Timothy J. Penny, Democrat of Minnesota, repre-

senting a rural district just north of the Iowa border. He also opposed the measure. "There may be a lot of sentiment on the stump for fair trade," he said, "but if you get down to it people come out against protectionism."

## UN Group Agrees to Ozone Limits

By Thomas Netter  
*New York Times Service*

GENEVA — An international conference on protection of the earth's protective ozone layer has reached an agreement in principle to freeze and ultimately reduce production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbon chemicals, according to officials.

Mostafa K. Tolba, executive director of the United Nations Environment Program, which is sponsoring the 31-nation meeting, said Thursday that the progress marked a substantial step toward "a meaningful international agreement to protect the ozone layer."

He said such an agreement could be concluded by September after further consultations.

Environmentalists observing the conference hailed the move as a breakthrough.

The stratospheric ozone layer that protects life from harmful ultraviolet radiation has been eroded, according to scientists, by chlorofluorocarbons and other industrial chemicals that interact destructively with it, causing depletion of the layer.

Chlorofluorocarbons are used as solvents, propellants in aerosols, refrigerants, plastic foams and fire extinguishers.

The United States and Canada banned the use of chlorofluorocarbons in aerosols in 1978, but they are still widely used for other applications.

Mr. Tolba said that delegates had agreed to back a freeze at 1986 levels of production beginning in 1990, and to follow with a 20-percent reduction in production and consumption of the chemicals within one to two years after that.

The draft agreement also includes two options for a further 30 percent reduction, to be agreed upon later.

Regarding enforcement, Mr. Tolba indicated that nations that signed the agreement would be expected to voluntarily adopt legislation or regulations putting it into effect.

But Mr. Tolba and other delegates cautioned that several questions remained unresolved. They include the ultimate amount of the reduction in production of chlorofluorocarbons as well as the precise substances that would be covered by a protocol to the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the timetable for putting the reductions into effect.

"There was no dissent at all about the fact that we are facing a real problem of depletion of the ozone," Mr. Tolba said. "But because of economic factors, industry needs to have lead time to adjust to changes."

He said, however, that he was confident such a protocol could be appended to the Vienna convention during a subsequent meeting of the scientific experts in Brussels in June, and a diplomatic conference on the issue scheduled for Montreal in September.

He noted that the delegates had agreed to broad coverage of several types of chlorofluorocarbons in order to prevent users from switching from one type to another. He added that they are expected ultimately to discuss halons, similar chemicals that are less used but have greater ability to deplete the ozone layer.

"We want no loopholes in a treaty," Mr. Tolba said.

He drew praise from the environmentalists for committing his agency to calling an emergency conference if studies scheduled for later this year find that a hole the size of the continental United States in the ozone layer above Antarctica had widened significantly.

A key element in this week's meeting was a shift in strategy by European nations, notably Britain and other members of the European Community, away from a longer timetable for the freeze and reduction.

The European nations endorsed the tighter schedule proposed by Mr. Tolba and the United States. They were to consider the additional 30-percent reduction at a meeting of their Council of Ministers on May 21, when West Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark are expected to press for stringent controls.

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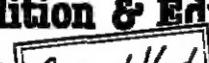
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### U.S.A.

## WEEKEND

- Impressionist Sales in Paris
- Folies Bergère Centenary
- Gluck in Monte Carlo

## CRITICS' CHOICE

VIENNA

*Choir Boys in Concert*

As "voices from heaven," the Vienna Choir Boys have sung since 1498 in the Hofburgkapelle (Royal Chapel of the Winter Palace) from its highest loft, rendering them virtually invisible to those attending their sold-out Sunday morning masses. Only in concert are they visible as well as audible. Starting this month, they will be in concert every Friday at 3:30 P.M. in the small hall of one or the other of the city's two main concert houses; in May in the Brahmsaal of the Musikverein; in June, and after the summer hiatus, in September and October, in the Mozartsaal of the Konzerthaus. Tickets are 280 and 350 schillings.

## TOKYO

*Gauguin at National Museum*

Gauguin spent several childhood years in Peru and as an adult fantasized over this experience, calling himself a "savage from Peru." Like many 19th-century Europeans he was fascinated by exotic, remote cultures. He collected Japanese woodblock prints, and it is interesting to read his many references to them and to assess how they might have influenced his art. A major exhibition at the National Museum of Modern Art — showing paintings, carvings and woodcuts from 18 countries — also shows that influence. Gauguin's earlier paintings, especially those done in Brittany, remind us of the Japanese prints with their bitter colors, off-center composition, decorative abstractions of nature. But by the time Gauguin arrived in Tahiti he was under spell of more primitive, classical Southeast Asian religious art. He fills the pictures, no longer leaves those delicious voids of flat color planes. His paintings become charged with undefined meanings, and this is what delights the Japanese, who appreciate more than anyone the symbolic potential of art. Until May 17. (Judith Calleender)

## NEW YORK

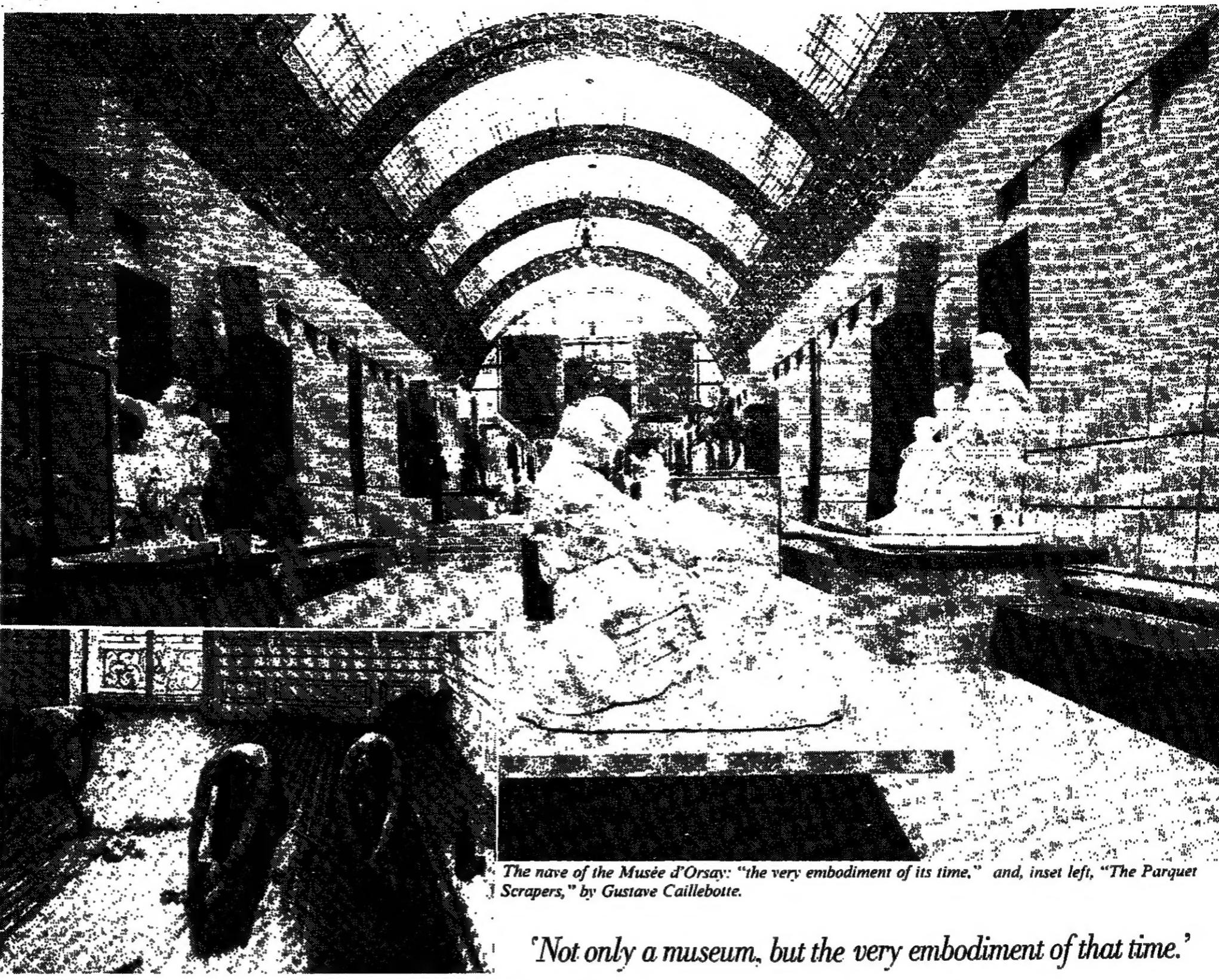
*Fitness Crazes of Past*

"We of the last quarter of the 20th century did not invent health foods, aerobics or exercise machines," said Dr. Harvey Green, curator of a new museum show that explores the history of the great American urge to shape up, eat right and stay well. Called "Fit for America: Health, Fitness, Sport and American Society, 1830 to 1940," the show at the Hudson River Museum in Yonkers, New York, will run through July 5. On exhibit are more than 400 objects — things like Victorian rowing machines and century-old patent medicines — accompanied by photographs, advertisements and posters of the era. The exhibit reveals that America's current preoccupation with health, fitness and dietary improvement pales in comparison with the intensity of 19th-century conviction. Back then, staying in shape was not only a personal quest, Green said, but a spiritual imperative. Health reformers, imbued with religious and patriotic zeal, believed that through their efforts society could be made worthy for the Second Coming of Christ. The precursors of Jack LaLanne and Jane Fonda were the muckraker Eugene Sandow and the swimmer Amélie Kellerman, who attempted to reshape the American physique. (NYT)

## PARIS

*In the Galleries*

Hélène Delprat is, at the age of 30, among the few artists of the younger generation who manage to speak the loose and sometimes flippant idiom of the day without surrendering a purposeful intensity and even a form of deeper seriousness that filters through the insolence of form. She borrows freely from the formal language of African art, but with an intention that is quite different from that which prompted European artists to do as much some 80 years ago. In those days the integration of African elements into Western art appeared to be a solution to a problem of form. Delprat, on the other hand, and for the moment at least, seems to be using them like stepping stones that allow her to ford a river and reach the uncharted area where all perspective art comes to life (Galerie Adrien Magatz, 42-46 Rue du Bac, seventh arrondissement, until May 12). Francis Picabia was an enfant terrible of the arts. A wealthy man, heir to a considerable fortune, he indulged in acts of aesthetic insolence and uttered such aphorisms as: "Where is modern art headed? Down the drain." He also tried his hand at things that young artists are now studiously repeating, having forgotten something that Picabia's friend Marcel Duchamp well understood: "Even mockery and destruction becomes dreary in the long run, once it has become a habit." The Galerie 1900/2000 (8 Rue Bonaparte, sixth arrondissement, until May 16) is showing more than 60 works ("Aello," 1930 shown below) from various periods of Picabia's career, including his "bad paintings" of the '40s. A comprehensive catalogue accompanies the show. (Michael Glazier)



The nave of the Musée d'Orsay: "the very embodiment of its time." and, inset left, "The Parquet Scrapers," by Gustave Caillebotte.

'Not only a museum, but the very embodiment of that time.'

## Orsay and 19th Century Destinies

by Hans Koning

**P**ARIS — Our 19th century was a legacy we have not quite digested, and it may be one of the curses of the 20th century that it didn't give us enough time to do so.

The 19th century was no golden age in the West, that is certain. It was a mixture of triumphs and horrors. It was a bourgeois century, and the more ruthless its modern citizens became abroad, especially in their dealings with the lesser breeds, the more prudent and afraid of death they were at home.

It was a century of train disasters and fires remembered for decades, it was full of whispers about sex and syphilis, and it believed in inherited degenerates. The poor weren't poor because the rich were rich but because there was something amiss with their characters, and Professor Lombroso could tell from a child's ears if it was going to be a criminal. This helped against qualms of conscience of the middle and upper classes who took infinite care of themselves and mulled over every relationship; they schemed about their daughters' marriages like kings and princes of old. As for the hungry and exploited, many of them, too, became certain that the future of humanity would be logical and good, in their case once the world had made its predetermined turnabout.

There is nothing here that seems either self-conscious or jarring (except for the noise of the fluorescent lighting on the highest floor). And the museum visitors can look out over a part of Paris that has changed little since 1900 when seen from above, and they see it through the very clocks, huge, mounted on glass walls, that old travelers remember as the most striking feature of the Gare d'Orsay.

There are early 19th-century paintings and sculpture in the museum but its chronology really begins with 1848. As France was late in becoming an industrial nation, this is not a bad starting point. When I write "19th century," I'm not thinking of 100 years but of states of mind. The year 1848 spelled the final end of the French monarchy and it brought the republican "springtime of nations" all over Europe, which reverberated to the United States when the tide turned and the republicans fled there. When we look at the history of art from 1848 on, we see a reflection of our various destinies, individual and national ones. Such reflections may be subjective and at times even imaginary. But out of the 100 different such voyages through the century offered by the museum, we may choose those most valid for ourselves.

When I walked for the first time through the doors of the new Paris Musée d'Orsay and stood still to take in that

huge hall, I thought that here was a museum fulfilling its goal with absolute ness, that it wasn't only a museum of 19th-century art but the very embodiment of that time. Now, after days of wandering through it, I feel this even more strongly. A special set of circumstances had come together. The building was completed in the last year of the century, 1900, and not as an art palace but as a railroad station, perfect symbol for that age. Its contents are for the most part French, but France was the center and mirror of our art and culture in those years. The changes and additions to the interior — walls, platforms, stairs, air bridges (mainly the work of the Italian designer Gae Aulenti) — fit in to an astonishing degree.

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ther self-conscious or jarring (except for the noise of the fluorescent lighting on the highest floor).

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valid for ourselves.

Stand in front of Millet. His "Ange-

lus" was first shown in 1859 and the critics and the powers-that-were (as was the Salon juries) abused it for showing two poor peasants rather than any noble historical tableau. But soon its rapidly increasing popularity caused a stream of reproductions to go out; it became accepted as a picture of peace and order, hard-working humble folk saying their prayers under a sunset sky, and many of those reproductions actually ended up in peasant farms. Yet it's a great painting: the schmalziness is nothing, the color everything. The same for Millet's "Gleaners," who were derided as being "the caravans of poverty." So they were. We have forgotten the pauperism of our world then, in which it was good economics for women to spend their days in the fields, bent to the ground, to collect an apron full of wheat stalks missed by the reapers. Millet had come a long way since his "Return of the Herd" 10 years earlier, a return in which the cattle are prodded by nymphs with bare, virgin breasts. But I don't think there was ever a germ of social protest in his works. Just look at the hats of the three women gleaners, one blue, one red, one wheat-colored, making a stunning color pattern. It seems unlikely that those three had come out in the morning in such color harmony. They were simply a more modern, more appropriate kind of nymph for the painter.

Precisely because of their rejection by the beribbed official art world, there was no need for them to have bad consciences.

They were young workmen themselves

really but unexploited ones, outsiders but not lonely. They worked in bands of friends of such joiness that it makes you jealous 100 years later. While, and at times because, they were poor, they lived by choice and luck in a beautiful world. I feel

sure they were not moved by new discoveries

about light and color and the open air

only. What must have entered into their

new painting was in fact a new happiness.

The century offered that, and they had the

right to ignore its dark side. When Claude

Monet's "Women in a Garden" was re

fused by the Salon of 1867, Zola, alone in

its defense, wrote, "In order to dare such a

tour de force, you have to love your own

time in a very special way."

The visitor to the museum is struck by

this love the moment he sets foot on the

upper floor. The skylights, nature and

artificial light mixed, fill those rooms with luminosity even when it rains on

Paris. The paintings intensify it still

more: Renoir's "The Swing" and "Ball

at the Galette," Monet's water lilies and

Rouen cathedral, his railroad station and

street festival. The men and women in

these paintings fit in with the brightness

but because they are idealizations

but because they were perceived in a

happiness of harmony. I imagine there

was a brief span when these painters

really had the best of all possible worlds,

when they shared the general belief in

science and "progress" but lived in a

world unmarred by these. When Monet

painted the Saint Lazare railroad station

or even in his "Stream at Robec," a

brown-gray factory on a dirty-looking

brook, he did not treat them as intrusions.

They were reality too, in fact they

were nature, and they couldn't be ugly.

Monet's portrait here, painted by Renoir in 1875, came as a shock to me; I

had visualized him softer and vaguer. I

was wrong of course. He looks a tough

hard man.

Later, as the century approached its

end, its pain and anxiety, its mal

filling the air. Van Gogh, defenseless in his extreme solitude, would be struck sharpest by it, he wrote to his brother Theo that "disasters were bound to descend on the modern world like terrible lightning". I think Cézanne also ended up living on the dark side of those years. There is unhappiness in his order, and a fearfulness in his symmetry of reality.

It entered the works of others more stealthily. When Pissarro painted the St. Jacques Church of Dieppe, with the sun in the sky and a view untouched by any "modernity," those almost empty streets are full of malaise. The painter and painting, and now the viewer, are ill at ease. The year of that painting was 1901. Thirty years earlier Pissarro had painted a country road at Louveciennes in the pouring rain, and there was warmth and security in that picture. The Dieppe streets, sunshine and all, boded ill.

In the final room on that floor hangs the uncompleted painting by Seurat, "The Circus." Here, seemingly, is a scene of gaiety. But take time, and you'll see it is not. The spectators are frozen, the soft reds and yellows are not gentle, they are ominous, atomized. It is a picture full of modern fear.

When you go down the steps from there, you come upon a room of sparkling chandeliers, gilded mirrors, a piano with roses on it, and with on an easel a lovely portrait of a woman (by Albert Besnard). It is the miraculously restored reception room of the hotel, which was once part of the old railroad station, and entering it is like stepping through the looking glass into a century-old present time. Yes, the room is overdecorated, but it is so festive! The men and women who met here — such as the woman of the portrait, with her beautiful smile, white gown, bare shoulders — must have taken their world for granted, certain it would never end. It is hard not to feel nostalgic for that lost certainty.

Hans Koning's most recent book, "1968," will be published this fall by W.W. Norton in New York.

## A Convincing 'Don Giovanni' and a Glowing Pastoral Symphony

by James Helme Sutcliffe

**S**ALZBURG — When Herbert von Karajan opened what is quite literally his own Salzburg Easter Festival in 1967, the mood was one of heady enthusiasm. Prices were high even then, but they guaranteed the best singers available for their roles in opera or oratorio, rested and completely at Karajan's disposal for two weeks of rehearsal before the weekend festival began.

The cinematoscope proscenium of the Large Festival Theater, its stage blasted out of the rock cliff on which the often besieged but never captured Salzburg fortress battlements rise, was conceived for Karajan's monumental production of Wagner's "Ring" cycle. Even when that had come full circle in 1970 there were enough Wagner operas left to make the Easter festival an event, "Die Me-

istersinger" in 1975 being supplemented by Zeffirelli's "La Bohème" from La Scala.

But then the wind seemed to go out of Karajan's sails. The stultifying repetitions of the same orchestral and choral repertoire every six years or so, higher and higher prices for shorter and shorter routine programs by the Berlin Philharmonic, which could be heard on home ground for a top that stopped where Salzburg's cheapest ticket prices began, and the influx of rich and richer high-society and subscribers who, attracted by Karajan's glamour, cared less about the music than about the social value of being seen in Salzburg, led to a cheapening of values. It gradually became impossible for an ordinary music lover to get a ticket without joining the Easter Festival Society, with its tax-shelter office in Liechtenstein, for a considerable donation.

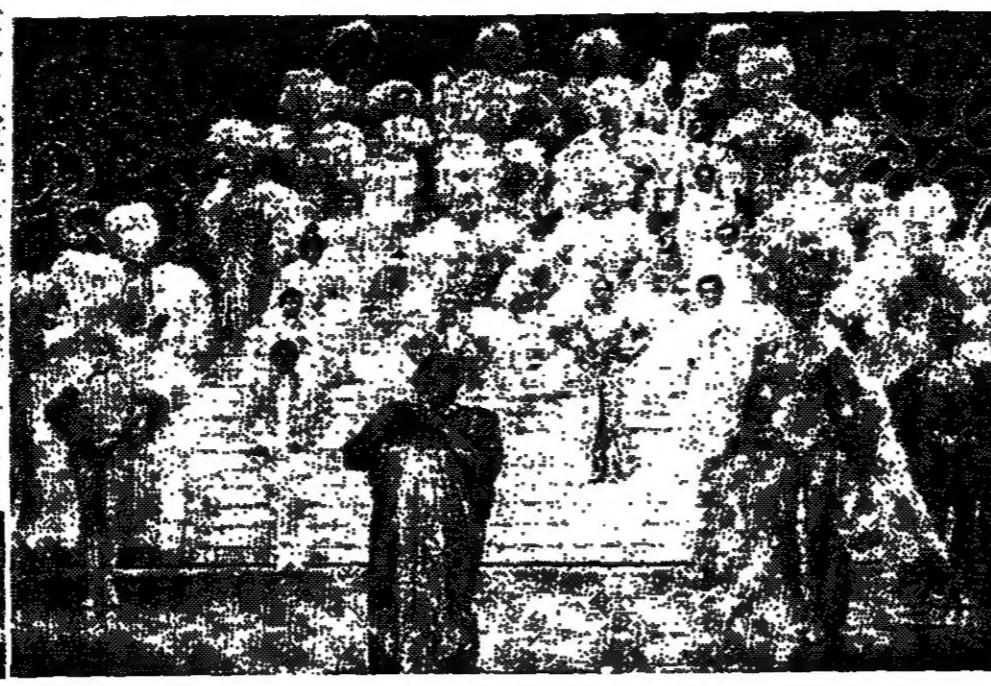
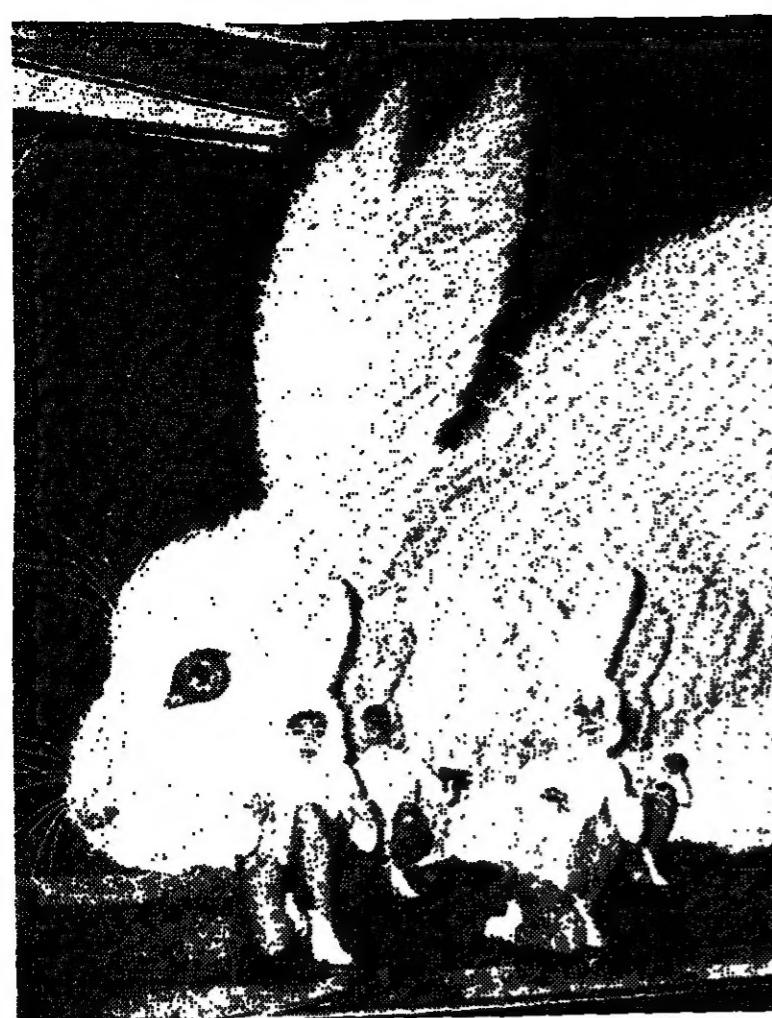
Many of the world's finest singers, who had crowned their operatic stardom in Sal-

zburg — René Kollo, Karl Ridderbusch, Gottfried Hornick, Agnes Baltsa, Jost van Dam — were dropped unceremoniously by the maestro if a conflict of wills arose. Their high fees committed them to continual presence to rehearse to the pre-recorded versions of their roles already engraved on disc, a technique designed to reduce the staging period and thus the strain on voices. Singers who dared to appear elsewhere during this period were out. When Karajan's back operation during the "Lohengrin" year (1976) led gradually to complications that had sapped his endurance and turned him into the mentally alert cripple that he is today at 79, other conductors began to be invited — two years ago — to share the responsibility.

After his badly received "Carmen" in 1985, his seven-year-old staging of Verdi's "Don Carlo" was revived last year. This year, for the first time, a guest director — Michael Hampe, Intendant of the Cologne</p

## WEEKEND

# Folies Bergère, Kicking Off Centennial Celebration



*Past and present at the Folies Bergère: far left, "The Little Rabbits," from a revue of 1968; center, "Folies en Folie," the new centenary show, starring Bertie Reading; and left, Josephine Baker, who first performed at the Folies in the 1920s, and became one of its greatest stars.*

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**P**ARIS — The Folies Bergère, one of the most famous music halls in the world, is celebrating its centenary as a revue theater with "Folies en folie," its first new production in five years.

The renowned pleasure temple was built in the twilight of the Second Empire. It was nicknamed "The Elastic Matress" in the neighborhood, not in any spirit of sly ribaldry, but because it replaced a furniture shop that specialized in bedroom suites. It opened its doors in 1869 with mixed programs of songs and pantomimes (Paul Legrand, the mime, was its Pierrot) and for a spell it housed classic concerts of such composers as Gounod, Massenet and Saint-Saëns. In 1871 during the Commune it was pressed into service as a lecture hall for the dissemination of political propaganda. Henri Rochefort, the fiery journalist, and the revolutionary historian, Jules Michelet, addressed the crowds from its platform.

In 1887 a sagacious administrator ushered in a new policy by presenting a revue. "Place au Jeunes." It was an instant hit and a model for much that followed. As its title had 13 letters a superstition spread that this had brought good luck and since each revue has had a 13-letter label. A fan of the establishment, fearing that the supply of lucky nomenclatures might run dry, submitted 150 of

them so the theater's future is secure for at least another century.

The playbills of the Folies blaze with the names of artists of formidable reputation. Pavlova danced on its stage. Yvette Guilbert, immortalized by Toulouse-Lautrec's posters, sang to its audience of the Paris poor and also Léon Xainrot's sardonic ditty, "Le Flâneur" about a wife and her lover in a ciliated-coach running down an unwanted husband. Charlie Chaplin, then a spry youngster, brought down the house with "A Night in an English Music Hall" as a mime in Fred Karno's troupe visiting Paris on a tour. Sacha Guitry spied Yvonne Printemps in the chorus, married her and appointed her his leading lady. The veteran actress, Denise Grey, now 90, at the moment making her farewell in "Harold et Maude," is also an alumnus of the Folies chorus line.

Colette, temporarily retiring from her literary labors in 1908, appeared on the Folies boards in a daring skit that shocked even the Parisian playgoers. The scrawny fantasist Polaire had a booming success, dressed up as a gawky little girl in a number about a frisky kitten. Lotte Fuller came from Chicago to exhibit her electric ballet, slithering in a snake dance with revolutionary lighting innovations. Maurice Chevalier got a sour notice from the critic, Pierre Nozière, on his initial Folies appearance, but magnificently survived the snub. Manet's painting of the Folies-Bergère bar spread the theater's re-

nown and also spread the news that in the promenade ladies of the town solicited gentlemen.

Royalty found the beauties of the Folies irresistible. The Spanish flamenco exponent La Belle Otéro, bewitched Nicholas II, Edward VII, King Alphonse XIII and Kaiser Wilhelm II, while among her other beauties were Gabrielle D'Annunzio and Aristide Briand, 10 times prime minister of France.

Her rival, Liliane de Pougy, was also to the royal taste and even more hot-tempered. Receiving a bad review from Jean Lorrain, de Pougy gave the wretch a horse-whipping in the Bois de Boulogne on the day of the Grand Prix. She was nicknamed the "Princess of Love" and she married George Ghika, the Romanian prince. Piety overtook her in her late years and she went into a nunnery.

Céleste de Mérode, another ravishing creature of La Belle Epoque, started as an extra at the Paris Opéra and went to the Folies to become a top box-office draw. The susceptible King Leopold was presented to her and the news spread that he was her lover. He denied the rumor saying, "At my age that legend does more credit to Mlle. de Mérode's powers than to mine." He was not believed and was dubbed "Cleopold of the Belgians."

The voluptuous turn of the century waltz, "Mon Homme," was later sung by Brice in the Ziegfeld Follies.

Baker's Paris debut in "La Revue Nègre" caused a sensation and Paul Derval, then the Folies proprietor, built several revues that centered about her. She forwarded on-stage nudity wearing only a belt of bananas. Like her forerunners she was courted by nobility and millionaires. She married an Italian count and later the jazz conductor, Jo Bouillon. Her chateau became a jazz club and she was honored after

rhythm at 1914 approached. "Madelon," first sung by the comic Bach on the Folies stage was the dominating tune of World War I and after the armistice came "Le jazz hot."

The Folies goddesses of the 1920s and 1930s were Mistinguett, the lanky music hall star, and Josephine Baker, the bombshell from St. Louis. La Miss — as the former was affectionately called — was no beauty. Erte, whose setting and costuming embellished many Folies spectacles, said, "She was rather ugly, but had a wonderful presence." She could take the grand staircase as no one else could. Once when she was making her regal descent Fernandel slithered behind her, mimicking her mannered gait, to the audience's loud delight. When she heard she turned around and slapped his face.

A sketch, the work of the humorist, Rip, in which La Miss impersonated a problem brat was the inspiration of Fanny Brice's Baby Snooks. Her song, the plaint of an unhappy street-walker, "Mon Homme," was later sung by Brice in the Ziegfeld Follies.

Baker's Paris debut in "La Revue Nègre" caused a sensation and Paul Derval, then the Folies proprietor, built several revues that centered about her. She forwarded on-stage nudity wearing only a belt of bananas. Like her forerunners she was courted by nobility and millionaires. She married an Italian count and later the jazz conductor, Jo Bouillon. Her chateau became a jazz club and she was honored after

World War II for the part she played in the Resistance.

The Folies Bergère's artistic director is Michel Gyarmathy, a Budapest-born painter. He casts and stages the productions, designs the scenery and costuming, and supervises the musical scores, lighting and choreography. His intensely personal flair is on all that transpires. During the Nazi occupation he went underground — returning to the theater's subterranean quarters to continue his work, though his name vanished from the programs and posters. The French film, "Le Dernier Métro" (The Last Metro) is based partially on his wartime existence.

When he surfaced in 1945, he began his upstairs auditions again, seeking new talent.

A young Polish girl who had come on foot from her native land where she had been imprisoned by both the Nazis and the Soviet authorities, applied for the chorus line. She was of uncommon beauty and he engaged her. Afterward she married the owner of a chain of Parisian cabarets and on his death she took over their management. She extended her realm to theaters and in 1977 she became proprietress of the Folies. Her name is Hélène Martini and her associate in production is her discoverer, Gyarmathy.

As the majority of its spectacles from abroad know no French it has banished sketches and blackouts that contain dialogue. It no longer invites the great personal

ties of the music hall to top its bills — as Charles Trenet, La Baker and countless others once did. Its appeal is to the eye and its formula is founded on *les girls*, dressed elaborately or not at all, and on its display of scenic extravagance today beyond the pocketbooks of most Broadway producers.

What "Folies en Folie," the historic theater's latest entertainment, offers is a riot of theatrical artifice done with dazzling style and verve. Its lavish *tableau vivants* disclose a fantastic frieze: a stag hunt in an enchanted forest; a shootout on a Parisian street corner; voodoo ceremonies; a palace garden with its torrential fountains; an exotic interlude in the furnace room of an ocean liner; the portals of hell with devil dancers serving Satan; flappers boozing the charleston; the inevitable can-can and an ensemble strip-tease. As though in H.G. Wells' time machine one is transported from Venice in its glory to the courts of Louis XIII, Louis XIV, Napoleon III and the Vienna of Emperor Franz Josef when Strauss' waltzes were first jested.

Estelle and Fabienne Godefroy are the beauty queens of the occasion and another Bertie Reading, twice the size of Josephine Baker, is the show's headliner. She arrives on the stage by parachute to provide comedy relief and to deliver in might voice her repertory of songs, paying homage to Baker with a reprise of "J'ai Deux Amours."

## INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

## AUSTRIA

## VIENNA:

## \*Künstlerhaus.

— To July 12: The Charms of Medusa: Manuscript from the 16th to 20th century, 600 objects including paintings, sculptures, drawings and works on paper, from 45 museums including the Louvre, Rijksmuseum and the National Gallery in London.

## BELGIUM

## BRUSSELS:

\*Fondation pour l'Architecture (tel: 649.02.59). — To May 9: Mallet Stevens, 1886-1945: 200 architectural models and drawings, furniture and decorative objects.

\*Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).

— To June 7: From Breughel to Guardi: selections from the Benckiser-Thysen collection.

## ENGLAND

## LONDON:

\*British Museum (tel: 636.15.55). — May 7-Sept 20: Ceramic Art of the Italian Renaissance.

\*Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).

— To June 7: Le Corbusier: Architect of the Century, includes models of Le Corbusier's major buildings and projects, photographs, working drawings, paintings, sculptures, tapestries, enamels and furniture.

— To June 7: Sculptures by Tony Cragg.

\*Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).

— To June 21: From Byzantium to El Greco: Icons and Frescoes from Greece.

\*Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).

— To June 21: Art From Europe

features the work of eight artists currently working in Germany and the Netherlands.

— To June: British and American Pop Art: prints from the Tate's collection, including works by Peter Blake, Patrick Caulfield, David Hockney, Jasper Johns, Roy Lichtenstein, Claes Oldenburg, and Andy Warhol.

## FRANCE

## LYON:

\*Musée des Beaux Arts (tel: 78.26.07.66).

— To June 14: Henri Matisse: Part du livre. A comprehensive exhibition — including 50 drawings and 150 engravings — of book illustrations by Matisse.

## PARIS:

\*Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).

— To June 7: Drawings by Austrian artists from the post-war school to the 1960s and 1970s.

— To June 15: Mies Van der Rohe and his Disciples, 1886-1969: 170 drawings, photographs and architectural models from the Art Institute of Chicago.

\*Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 42.61.82.83).

— To May 3: The Human Form: 341 engravings by Rembrandt from the Bibliothèque Nationale's collection.

\*Ecole des Beaux-Arts (tel: 42.60.34.57).

— To May 10: Matisse: Rhythm and Line: 400 drawings, prints and book designs by Matisse from museums and collections in France and abroad.

— To June 25: Le troisième œil de Jacques-Henri Lartigue: photographs, 1902-1928.

— To July 20: Tunis — Gold of the Pharaohs: 100 objects, of which 53 from the Cairo museum, recov-

ered from the Egyptian royal tombs at Tanis and the Netherlands.

— To May 4: 17th century Florence; over 500 works (paintings, drawings, sculpture and engravings) by 63 artists of the Florentine school.

MILAN:

\*Pinacoteca di Brera.

— To May 10: 47 Impressionist paintings on loan from American museums.

VENICE:

\*Palazzo Grassi (tel: 710.711).

— To May 31: Effetto Arcimboldo: 16 paintings by the Lombard artist Giuseppe Arcimboldo (1527-1593) with 300 similar surrealist, cubist and fantasy portraits by later artists.

## SPAIN

## BARCELONA:

\*Caja de Pensiones.

— To May 17: Art from the House of Alba: 57 works from one of the world's finest private collections ranging from Old Master to modern works.

MADRID:

\*Centro de Arte Reina Sofia.

— To June 7: Retrospective comprising 200 works by the Mexican painter Diego Rivera (1886-1957).

## SWITZERLAND

## LA CHAUX-de-FONDS:

\*Musée International d'Horlogerie (tel: 23.62.63).

— To Sept. 27: The Hand and the Tool: over 200 tools and instruments illustrate the evolution of watchmaking from 1750-1920.

## UNITED STATES

## NEW YORK:

\*Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860-6868).

— To May 31: Gaudi in Context: Building in Barcelona, 1873-1926. Approximately 150 exhibits (75 objects and 75 works on paper) illustrate the career of the Catalan architect Antoni Gaudí.

\*Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).

— To May 24: The Age of Correggio and the Carracci features nearly 200 examples of 16th and 17th century painting from the province of Emilia in Italy.

\*Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.97.50).

— To May 5: A retrospective of the work of Paul Klee (1879-1940) features 250 paintings and about 50 drawings and prints.

\*Studio Museum.

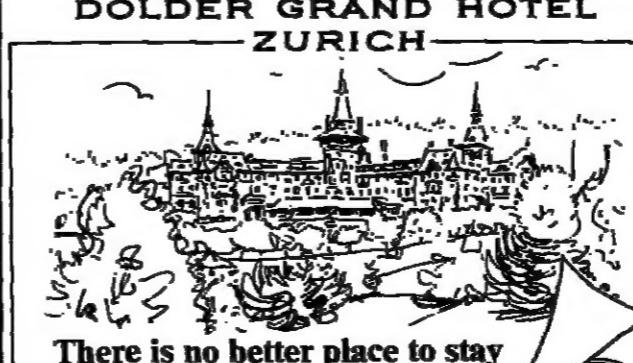
— To Aug. 30: Harlem Renaissance: Art of Black America's historical exhibition, featuring over 200 paintings, sculptures, documents and photographs and a slide show on Harlem in the 1920s.

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FLORENCE:

\*Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40).

— To June 30: The Collections of

the 20th Century: works by Italian

artists 1915-1945.

ITALY

FLORENCE:

\*Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40).

— To June 30: The Collections of

the 20th Century: works by Italian

artists 1915-1945.

ITALY

FLORENCE

## WEEKEND

# Taking a New Look at Morisot, Dufy

**P**ARIS — While the French auction system appears more outdated every day, the Paris trade is increasingly coming out as a major force in the international market. Two selling exhibitions have just opened in the most competitive of all fields — Impressionist and Modern Masters. If the organizers had set out to demonstrate that they can beat Sotheby's and Christie's at their own game, gathering the best and making a splash, they could not have done it better.

The more impressive of the two shows, "Berthe Morisot," put together by Waring Hopkins and Alain Thomas, at 2 rue de Miromesnil, will be remembered as a landmark.

**SOUREN MELIKIAN**

mark. If the criterion of a great one-man show is to give an artist an unsuspected stature, this is it.

Berthe Morisot has long been known to have played a role in the emergence of Impressionism. When a group of artists opened the first exhibition of "The Impressionists" on April 15, 1874, Morisot was the only woman. More importantly, she put up some cash, of which most of the others were so desperately short. The exhibition gave its members much-needed self-confidence. For five or six years they produced the works that are most truly Impressionist, and Morisot followed suit. Indeed, until now, her artistic personality has been widely seen as that of a tame participant more too successful in conveying a personal vision.

Some of this is true but to much less a degree than was thought, as the exhibition now tells us. Morisot produced a few masterpieces. She could at times be strikingly original, even if she also turned out more than her fair share of derivative works, and not a few daubs. If one thing is made glaringly obvious at the Galerie Hopkins-Thomas, it is the complexity of the case and the subtlety of a personality that had seemed transparently simple.

Morisot's background gives her later life as an avant-garde painter more than a touch of irony. She came from an upper class family with strong allegiance to the monarchy. Her father, a high civil servant, made sure that his daughters learned to draw and play music as was customary in his class at the time. Unfortunately, their first drawing master was a disaster — one of the daughters gave up learning in disgust — and the second one was an academic painter who took them to the Louvre to copy Titian and Veronese. Even their third master, the great Corot in person, by then well-entrenched in the artistic establishment and rather self-assured in his oldish avant-garde attitudes, proved a bit

*"The Lilacs at Maurecourt," by Berthe Morisot.*

much for the well-mannered but restive Morisot.

Light dawned at last in 1868 when she met Edouard Manet through the painter Fantin-Latour. She at once became a convert to his style, with one big difference. Her manner is as soft and subtly poetic as Manet's is harsh in its realism. "Les Lilas à Maurecourt" could not be closer to Manet in subject matter, in color scheme and in its brushwork, although hers runs more smoothly. But the mood of the scene, with a woman with a big white hat and black muslin dress, seated in the grass, sewing, under the shade of a big tree, is lighthearted. A little girl is pressed against her while a toddler in a pinafore, barely able to stand on her legs, looks on round-eyed.

A portrait of a woman in a black evening dress with a spring in her step and an air of eager alacrity on her youthful face as she walks upstairs into a theater would be close to Manet were it not for that lightness in touch, that aptitude at catching psychological snapshots so typical of Morisot.

That same mood, best described by the French word *intimiste* — a feeling for that which is very personal and connected with inner thoughts — comes out in her still lifes, which are anything most Impressionists ever did.

So strong was Morisot's throbbing perception with daily life captured in a happy moment that it permeates even some of her landscapes. A pastel view of pear trees painted at Mézy near Bougival in turquoise,

greens, yellows and a touch of light red in the distance, conveys exactly that frame of mind, enhanced here by a freedom of movement in the brushwork that gives it a place among the masterpieces of Impressionism in a minor key.

The greatest surprise in the exhibition is the revelation of the diversity of Morisot's vision and the unsuspected independence she displayed in much of her work. A still-life of "Pink Anemones" in a big glass vase standing near some crumpled fabric against a background that is otherwise virtually abstract stands apart in the development of French art. It is a wonderful picture painted in the same year, 1891, as the pear trees, but in a very different style. The pear tree pastel has just been sold for \$55,000 and the "Pink

*"At the Races," by Raoul Dufy.*

Anemones" in oils, for \$150,000. In both cases this is peanuts when measured against the prices paid for the leftovers of Monet and Renoir.

That, Hopkins says, is the reason that led him and his partner to work on this show in which they invested several years of hard work. They have not transformed overnight a painter whose technique was often weaker than her vision into a towering figure of Impressionism. But they have revealed her as a minor artist who was capable of producing wonderful things at wide intervals. At the end of the introduction to their catalogue, they quote these lines written when she was stricken by disease that was to prove fatal shortly after: "It is a long time since I . . . began to think that the yearning for glory after death is a disproportionate ambition. Mine was only to catch something of a fleeting moment, oh, just something, the merest little thing."

By a remarkable coincidence, Daniel Malingue, on the Avenue Matignon, has succeeded in doing pretty much the same for a 20th-century artist, Raoul Dufy — putting him in a new perspective through a one-man show.

Dufy's case is a strange one. He started out as a Fauve painter of admirable vigor, which he kept up to around 1909-1910. By the time World War I was over, Dufy was making a 180-degree turnaround, veering toward genre painting quite a rarity among 20th-century masters. He became besotted with the racing course, churning out endless versions of horses on the turf done in chirpy greens, reds and blues, with squiggly silhouettes of jockeys and racing stands. Malingue has daringly chosen to concentrate on that phase and pulled off a clever trick. Seen in sequence, his 40 watercolors, gouaches and oils emphasize the Fauve heritage despite its metamorphosis in the 1920s. Here and there the later Dufy is seen to have maintained vigorous, crisp draftsmanship and a strong contrasted palette. The cleverness is to have brought out the unity of the style at that period and to have pointed up the lack of stridency that is so rare in 20th-century art. Dufy, too, was a lighthearted artist. Like Morisot, he had a vivid, humorous perception of postures, a poetic sense for color, a love for quick strokes.

Because he has an instantly identifiable manner Dufy enjoys a wide following from America to Japan. His price in the show fall within the \$1 million to 5 million franc bracket (about \$160,000 to \$830,000). "Elegante à Epsom," a gouache, for example, was sold for 1 million francs on the opening day. The best is not necessarily the most expensive — yet "Aux Courses," which retains some of the coloristic boldness of the Fauve days and is done with a sense of irony that goes back to 19th-century artists such as Constantin Guys is priced 2.2 million francs, less than the much sought after paddock views with tiny figures such as "Epsom le Paddock," which carries a 4.2 million franc price tag.

The race for Dufy has not started yet. When it does the ratio between very good and not so good will be more rigorous. But all the prices will be much steeper as well. ■

## Gluck Solves a Chinese Puzzle

by David Stevens

**M**ONTE CARLO — One of the uses of anniversaries in musical programming is the impetus they can give to sharpening the focus on incompletely known composers, which covers practically all of them. But Christoph Willibald Gluck, who died 200 years ago, is a special case — his place in history is secure as the "reformer" or the "second founder" of opera, but it is based on a handful of works that came late in a long and circuitous career. But, like all reformers, he was reacting against something he had lived with a long time.

Gluck, who was born in 1714, was totally a creature of the 18th century, not just the second half of it with the Enlightenment and the *style galant* and all that, but the first half too, the late Baroque opera with the eternal retellings of the librettos of Metastasio and Zeno, *da capo* arias, elaborate ornamentation and *recitative secco*.

When Gluck and his Italian librettist Ranieri de' Calzabigi embarked on their reform project with "Orfeo ed Euridice" in 1762, the composer was almost 50 years old. But when he wrote his first opera in 1741, the first of more than a hundred, many of them lost — it was to a libretto by Metastasio and accepted all the implied conventions that he later turned his back on. Gluck embarked on a period of travel that, among other experiences, brought him into contact with Handel in London. (Handel's often cited remark that Gluck knew "no more of counterpoint than my cook" probably says more about Handel's cook than about Gluck.) In Vienna during the 1750s there was a fad for things French, including *opéra comique*, and Gluck rewrote, or wrote from scratch, a number of works in this French genre to suit Viennese taste.

In short, before he arrived at the point of reforming Italian opera and then rehabilitating French opera, Gluck had started modestly and learned just about every musical les-

son the 18th century had to teach. One proof of it is the delightful production of "Le Cinesi," a one-act opera-serenade he wrote in 1754, which has just been given in Monte Carlo's Printemps des Arts program — a co-production with the Hamburg State Opera, the Opéra du Rhin in Strasbourg and the Schwerzingen Festival.

At the time, Gluck was a leading member of the large musical establishment maintained by the imperial field marshal Joseph Friedrich, prince of Sachsen-Hildburghausen, and "Le Cinesi" was written as a contribution to an enormous bash the prince threw at his rural palace of Schlosshof, northeast of Vienna, for Maria Theresa and her husband, Emperor Francis I. Indeed, Maria Theresa had played one of the roles almost 20 years earlier, as an 18-year-old princess, in the original setting of that slight Metastasio libretto by Antonio Caldara.

The "Chinese women" of the title is misleading, or rather a period joke. The reference is to the decorative chinoiserie that was all the rage at the time, when almost every princely German palace was incomplete without its Chinese room. The plot, such as it is, involves three women sitting around a table in such a room, bored stiff with inactivity. They decide to amuse themselves by enacting different dramatic scenes. Metastasio, who added a male role to those of the three women when he reworked the libretto for Gluck, amused himself by juxtaposing different theatrical styles, and the composer responded by showing that he was a master of the different musical styles implied by the libretto, along with the addition of the percussive oddities that passed at the time for Oriental or Turkish.

Thus one of the women begins with a grand dramatic recitative and aria for Andromache after the death of Hector, which is succeeded by a nymph-and-shepherd scene for tenor and soprano, followed by a comic recitative and aria for contralto. Ambiguity between reality and make-believe is introduced in the flirtation and jealousy involving

the tenor and two of the women, and the short work winds up with a quartet, an invitation to the dance — originally it literally was just that, followed by a dance elsewhere in the palace, presumably in Chinese costume.

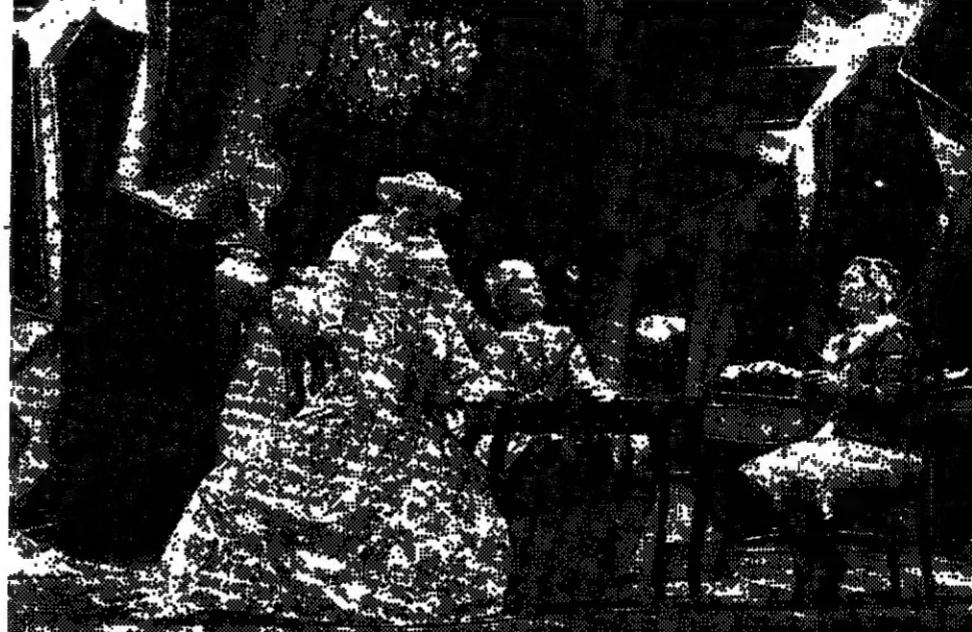
In a short space of time and in what amounts to little more than an operatic divertissement, Gluck shows off his considerable versatility — and in the process shows more of a sense of musical fun than is ever hinted at in his "reform" operas, noble works of mature genius though they be.

Musical matters in the Salle Garnier were in the hands of René Jacobs, who is perhaps better known as a countertenor but who seems equally at home on the conductor's podium. Herbert Wernicke's sets consisted mainly of a clever arrangement of irregularly shaped mirrors and a Chinese screen, and his staging avoided an inherently static dramatic situation by making the most of the imaginary scenes. The excellent quartet of young singers from the Hamburg company was Sophie Boulton, Eva Maria Tersson, Christina Höglund and Peter Galliard.

When "Le Cinesi" moves to Schwetzingen next month, it will be as the curtain raiser of a double-bill, with the mirror theme of the setting carried forward into a staging of Gluck's ill-fated final opera, "Echo et Narcisse," a flop twice in Paris in Gluck's lifetime but surely worth another look in this bicentennial year.

In Monte Carlo the first half of the program was purely orchestral, with Jacobs and the Concerto Köln ensemble, specialists in Baroque and pre-Classical performance, offering Haydn's Symphony No. 7, "Le Midi" (1761) and Mozart's Symphony No. 29 (1774) in charmingly relaxed and transparent performances.

The Printemps des Arts continues through May 13, including piano recitals by Daniel Barenboim (May 2) and Alicia de Larrocha (May 10) and closing with the Los Angeles Philharmonic under André Previn. ■

*"Le Cinesi" in performance at Monte Carlo.*

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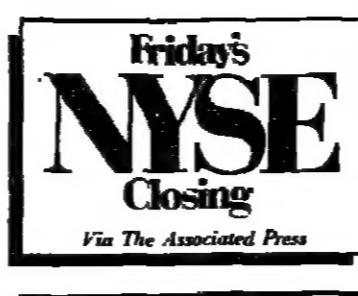
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SGH	31608	221b	721a	20	+1+
FordGM	10200	121b	721a	20	+1+
CACI	22643	162b	721a	20	+1+
GMAZ	20334	121b	721a	20	+1+
PNT	14250	142b	721a	20	+1+
AT&T	25764	121b	721a	20	+1+
AMD	25765	121b	721a	20	+1+
Genentech	14150	364b	721a	20	+1+
Whirlpool	1251	121b	721a	20	+1+
USX	1251	121b	721a	20	+1+

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	160,110,000				
NYSE prev. cont. close	158,160,000				
Amex prev. cont. close	11,400,000				
OTC prev. cont. close	144,859,300				
NYSE volume up	76,864,000				
NYSE volume down	75,244,000				
Amex volume up	3,853,000				
Amex volume down	3,813,000				
OTC volume up	4,813,000				
OTC volume down	4,783,000				
n.o.c.					

NYSE Index					
Hans	1442	1425	1424	-0.22	
Advanced	1041	1042	1041	-0.18	
Declined	279	280	279	-0.08	
Unchanged	224	225	224	-0.05	
Total Issues	214	215	214	-0.05	
Finance	1489	1474	1473	-0.18	



AMEX Diary					
Advanced	277	278	277	-0.03	
Declined	224	225	224	-0.03	
Unchanged	223	224	223	-0.03	
Total Issues	214	215	214	-0.03	
New Highs	14	15	14	-0.07	
New Lows	14	15	14	-0.07	

NASDAQ Index					
Date	Class	Chg.	Prev.	Week	Year
Commodities	4164	+0.62	41242	36312	
Industrials	446.97	+1.67	419.36	290.48	
Transportation	271.29	+0.24	271.29	230.20	
Utilities	322.27	+0.24	322.27	280.20	
Resource	383.43	+1.28	383.43	323.57	
Treasury					

AMEX Most Actives					
TexAir	4572	38	37	-0.27	
Wichita	10200	121b	721a	20	+1+
AMCO	251	121b	721a	20	+1+
WORLDP	1512	121b	721a	20	+1+
LorTel	2152	121b	721a	20	+1+
BAT	2526	121b	721a	20	+1+
HoneyP	2519	121b	721a	20	+1+
Hensch	2520	121b	721a	20	+1+
NYTime	1245	121b	721a	20	+1+
GRILAC	1245	121b	721a	20	+1+

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Close	Chg.				
Bonds	29.28	-0.24			
Utilities	29.10	+0.20			
Industrials	29.10	+0.20			

NYSE Diary					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	462	1102	1246	-0.22	
Declined	305	307	305	-0.06	
Unchanged	701	702	701	-0.01	
Total Issues	21	21	21	-0.00	
New Lows	27	30	27	-0.07	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sales	*\$/vts			
April 29	224,527	\$57,600	1246	-0.22	
May 1	226,212	100,000	1246	-0.22	
May 2	224,465	100,000	1246	-0.22	
May 3	226,807	88,127	1243	-0.18	
May 4	227,304	84,949	1243	-0.18	

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## NYSE Slips on Prime Rate Rise

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange posted small losses Friday in lockstep trading, as increases in the U.S. bank prime rate helped stall a three-day rally spurred by constructive dollar, trade and interest rate developments.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.96 points to close at 2,280.40. For the week, the Dow average had a net loss of about 45 points. Declining issues outnumbered advances by 9 to 7.

Broad market indicators retreated. The New York Stock Exchange composite index slipped 0.22 point to 162.64, while the price of an average NYSE-listed share lost 5 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index slid 0.33 to 388.03.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 160.11 million shares, down from 183.06 million shares.

Stocks lost ground in early trading as major banks announced they had raised their prime lending rates, the rate on which banks base other loan charges.

Most of the morning losses were erased by midday, with the blue-chip sector the focus of strength. But traders said the market lacked conviction and by midafternoon, prices turned lower.

"Friday afternoons have become very quiet," said Larry Wachtell, market analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities. "The juices won't flow until Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday when the Treasury has its refunding auctions."

The Treasury plans to sell \$29 billion of notes and bonds in three separate auctions next week. Mr. Wachtell said that the absence of a discount-rate cut by the Bank of Japan Friday was

"a bit of a disappointment" to the bond and stock markets.

"When Prime Minister Nakasone directed the Bank of Japan to guide interest rates lower, there was some implication that that would encompass a discount-rate cut," he said. "Instead, U.S. banks boosted their prime rates."

Alan Ackerman, senior vice-president at Gruntal & Co.'s Herzfeld & Stern, said that Friday was characterized by uncertainty on the direction of the dollar and interest rates and the impact of protectionism.

"It's hard to find pockets of profit," Mr. Ackerman said. "We're telling our customers that it's time to be cautious and raise cash."

The prime rate increase followed several weeks of rising interest rates in U.S. credit markets, analysts noted. Citicorp, Chase Manhattan and Manufacturers Hanover Trust were among the first banks boosting their prime rates 8 percent from 7.75 percent.

The prime rate increases were expected because since the last hike, we've had further rises in the cost of funds to banks," said Allen Sinai, chief economist at Shearson Lehman Brothers.

Central & South West was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling 1/4 to 31 1/4.

Standard Oil followed, rising 1/4 to 74.

Texaco was third, adding 1/4 to 34 3/4. Peanzoil climbed 3/4 to 82 1/4.

Bank issues improved on the view that the prime rate hike would bolster earnings. Citicorp rose 1/4 to 54 1/2. Bankers Trust added 1/4 to 47. J.P. Morgan rose 1/4 to 44 1/2 and Chase Manhattan added 1/4 to 38.

Ford Motor Co. continued its drive higher, climbing 7 to 98. It has advanced about 16 points since it reported record first-quarter earnings Wednesday.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 2-3, 1987

**ECONOMIC SCENE****Trade 'War' Aside, Peace Prevails on Security Front**

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — The atmosphere surrounding the talks between President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has been highly charged — particularly in the financial markets. Yet the situation looks manageable, if emotions do not run out over pragmatism. The two leaders are seeking calm to preserve the close economic, political and national security relationship between Japan and the United States.

With all the talk of a metaphorical "war" on economic issues, the basic security arrangement between the two countries remains solid, although there is a continuing effort on the American side to correct the imbalance in that relationship. The effort to re-order it, a high Japanese official said last week, has been the subject of "nonpublic discussion."

The Tokyo government says that the security arrangement is the "pillar" of its own security and is vital to "the Asia-Pacific region as a whole." But Japanese sources in New York say the military issue is still too sensitive for open discussion within Japan and with other Asian countries that were the victims of Japanese invasion in World War II. And the United States also has qualms about too great a Japanese military buildup.

Administration sources emphasized that the Japanese are already buyers of military equipment, with their purchases running at about \$1 billion a year. Japan has bought F-15 fighter planes and P-3 anti-submarine aircraft, and is expected to buy the FSX, a new support fighter.

These sources say there would be "a lot of problems" if Japan decided to produce a fighter plane of its own because of resistance from American aircraft producers, who say a Japanese fighter plane would not be "cost-effective." But the Japanese insist that cost-effectiveness is not the only consideration: national pride and the expected technological benefits of building a fighter aircraft are also involved.

**M**R. NAKASONE said Japan now intends to buy American supercomputers. U.S. officials want Japan to buy more U.S. military goods as well, specifically warships; they say Japan has never bought an American-produced warship.

All things considered, however, Japanese-American security relations are on an even keel. On Thursday, Mr. Reagan praised Japan for taking on additional sea and air responsibilities in the North Pacific. And he applauded Japan's decision to end its earlier policy of keeping military spending below 1 percent of gross national product; the United States spends more than 5 percent of its GNP on national security.

The absolute difference in military outlays between the two countries is much greater; in 1987 Japan plans to spend \$25 billion, compared with U.S. military outlays of \$27.3 billion. Some American economists contend that the heavier U.S. commitment, especially with its use of so much scientific and technological manpower, gives Japan a big economic advantage, further swelling its trade surplus.

Tokyo says it considers "the mutual exchange of technology between Japan and the United States in the field of defense to be extremely important for the effective functioning of the Japanese-U.S. security arrangements." In January 1983 Japan opened the way for such transfer of military technologies as "the sole exception" to its policy of not exporting arms and military technologies.

Last September, Japan decided to participate in the Strategic Defense Initiative; Tokyo says it is "currently consulting with the United States on specific measures to insure that its participation goes smoothly."

**Building Spending Off in U.S.****Big 1.3% Drop Worries Analysts**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**W**ASHINGTON — U.S. construction spending fell by 1.3 percent in March, as nonresidential construction dropped sharply and a small increase in homebuilding failed to take up the slack, the Commerce Department said Friday.

The decline was much larger than many financial analysts had expected and suggested a slowing of the economy.

Building activity totaled \$379.0 billion in March at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, after a revised 0.7 percent increase in February.

Construction totaled \$383.9 billion in February, the department said. It had previously reported a 1.0 percent rise that month.

Nonresidential construction fell by 4.1 percent in March, to a seasonally adjusted rate of \$86.2 billion, down from \$89.9 billion in February.

The slump included all major nonresidential categories — industrial, office, hotel and other commercial construction. The only increases were in the religious category, up to \$2.7 billion from \$2.6 billion, and educational facilities, which rose to \$3.3 billion from \$3.2 billion.

By contrast, housing construction was up 0.4 percent for March, to \$183.8 billion from February's \$183.0 billion.

Single-family home construction rose 1.6 percent, to \$111.4 billion from \$109.6 billion. Multi-family units were up 1.4 percent to \$29.9 billion from \$29.5 billion.

Public building construction was down by 1.2 percent, to \$73.9 billion from \$74.8 billion in February.

The department said March single-family construction was 16 percent higher than in March last year, while nonresidential building was 9 percent below year-ago levels.

Some economists are concerned that U.S. economic growth will slow in the second quarter following a robust 4.3 percent growth rate during the first three months.

(AP, Reuters)



Mitsubishi Corp.'s Chinese and Japanese workers in its Beijing office.

**Japan's Sun Rising in Chinese Trade****Tokyo's Export Drive Outpaces U.S., Other Nations**

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

**B**EIJING — By outworking and often outsmarting their American and European rivals, Japanese companies have taken such a lead in doing business with China that other countries have only a meager chance of catching up.

That is the overwhelming conclusion here of executives and diplomats not only from Japan and China but from the United States. Many Americans acknowledge that they have been outmaneuvered by the Japanese in the scramble to cultivate business in the world's most populous country.

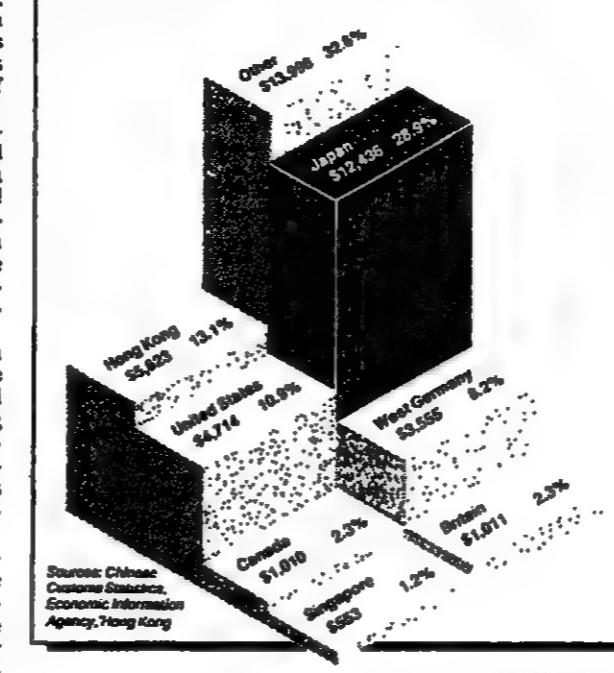
"The Japanese have such a substantial lead that it would be difficult for Western Europe and the United States to make strong inroads," said Lois Dougan Trostak, director of the Hong Kong-based China division of Business International, a consulting company.

Japanese companies have already laid the groundwork in the equipment that they have supplied all over the country," she explained. "When spare parts or additional equipment are needed, the Chinese companies will tend to turn to the Japanese suppliers with whom they have experience."

Richard Wong, head of China operations for Bank of America, was equally blunt in describing prospects for U.S. banks in China:

**Chinese Imports in 1986**

Total, \$42.9 billion. Country totals in millions of U.S. dollars.



The New York Times

"I would imagine that three years down the road almost all American banks and most European banks will be wiped out of the credit market. They are just not competitive."

Japan's success here seems a

case study of the strategy that has enabled Japanese companies to enjoy brilliant success in other foreign markets. They have made a vast commitment to the Chinese market, establishing offices

See CHINA, Page 15

**Soviet to Buy 4 Million Tons Of U.S. Wheat**

By Gary Klott

New York Times Service

**W**ASHINGTON — The Soviet Union, after months of urging by the Reagan administration, has agreed to buy 4 million metric tons (4.4 million short tons) of American wheat at subsidized rates.

The Soviet purchase will represent the largest sale ever of subsidized American wheat to a single country, U.S. Agriculture Department officials said Thursday.

Although it was not clear what grade of wheat the Soviet Union would be buying, the sale could be worth more than \$400 million to American farmers.

The sale provides for the first major purchase of American wheat by the Russians in two years and would fulfill the Russians' commitment to buy certain quantities of American wheat under a five-year agreement signed in 1983. Last year, the Russians purchased just 153,000 tons of wheat.

"In a sense the agreement is a breakthrough in this long trade relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States," said Daniel G. Amstutz, the undersecretary of agriculture. "It gives evidence that the relationship is a better one that will lead to more business."

Thursday's announcement followed rumors in the commodities markets that have driven wheat prices higher in recent months.

The grain sale was announced after Thursday's session on the Chicago Board of Trade. But the word that Agriculture Secretary Richard E. Lyng would hold a news conference touched off a late buying spree.

Although the Russians are the world's largest producer of wheat, they need to import 15 million to 20 million tons of wheat a year to satisfy their domestic demand.

According to one official, an American negotiator traveled to Moscow with the wheat offer last month and the Russians relayed their acceptance of the offer on Tuesday.

The agreement provides that the wheat will be shipped no later than Sept. 30. Agriculture Department officials refused to say what the subsidy would be set at.

**Zambia to Breaks With the IMF's Austerity Policies**

Reuters

**L**USAKA, Zambia — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said Friday that his government was breaking from International Monetary Fund austerity policies to embark on a new economic strategy involving greater government controls.

Mr. Kaunda said in a broadcast that Zambia would limit debt-service payments to 10 percent of its net foreign exchange income after certain vital imports had been deducted. The policies are similar to those advocated by Peru.

He also announced the abolition of Zambia's foreign exchange auction and the establishment of a new fixed rate of 8 kwacha to the dollar, compared with 21 kwacha last week.

Mr. Kaunda also announced a price freeze and the introduction of systematic price controls. He fixed lending interest rates at 15 percent.

ciates, a trade group. "This deal will most likely make the Soviets the biggest purchaser over the next several months and will have a firming effect on prices."

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**Brazil Devalues Cruzado As Part of Austerity Plan**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**R**IOT DE JANEIRO — Brazil has devalued its currency just two days after the appointment of a new finance minister, in an austerity program aimed at controlling inflation, stimulating exports and "re-establishing a dialogue" with the country's foreign creditors.

Effective Friday, Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira said the cruzado will trade at 27,455 buying and 27,592 selling against the U.S. dollar, compared with a previous rate of 25,307 buying and 25,434 selling. That represents a 7.8 percent devaluation.

The devaluation was accompanied by a regular daily adjustment of just under 1 percent that keeps pace with Brazilian inflation, which is now about 15 percent a month.

"The exchange rate must be realistic, to guarantee that our exports are competitive and ensure equilibrium in our balance of payments," Mr. Bresser Pereira said.

The devaluation was foreshadowed Wednesday when Mr. Bresser Pereira, in his first public remarks since taking over from Dilson Furoso earlier this week, said he would give priority to rebuilding Brazil's trade surplus to restore foreign confidence in the economy.

He said Brazil would maintain its nine-week-old moratorium on

interest payments to foreign banks until the new "adjustment plan" was ready for presentation.

But, in contrast to the nationalist language often used by his predecessor, the new minister emphasized the need to improve relations with international banks.

He did not say when formal talks with a 14-member advisory committee would resume, but he disclosed that the new president of the central bank, who will lead the Brazilian negotiating team, would be a longtime associate, Fernando Milliet de Oliveira, a Harvard-educated economist who headed the Bank of the State of São Paulo. Mr. Bresser Pereira had been governor of the state of São Paulo.

Mr. Milliet is to succeed Francisco Roberto Gross, who had held the central bank job since February.

Mr. Bresser Pereira's appointment represents a softening of Brazil's recent militant stance against its creditors, a policy that Mr. Furoso and Mr. Gross embodied.

But his moves are meeting some resistance. Miguel Arraes, a leading national politician and governor of Pernambuco State, has withdrawn his support from President José Sarney, saying he opposed the policies of the new finance minister.

He said Brazil would maintain its nine-week-old moratorium on

(NYT, AP, UPI, Reuters)



For the man with exceptional goals

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Official figures show the yuan at 2,073 to the Deutsche mark, weaker than the 1,7055 on July 5, and at 2,660.535 yuan for every 100,000 yen, a drop in value from 2,298.23.

The yuan is not convertible. The rate is set every day by the State Administration of Exchange Control against a basket of currencies believed by foreign bankers to consist mainly of the U.S. and Hong Kong dollars and the yen.

The effective devaluation "is especially timely since the United States has forced Taiwan and South Korea to revalue their currencies against the dollar because of their large trade surpluses," the diplomat said.

Exports are much the most important source of China's foreign-exchange earnings, another diplomat said. "The country's foreign debt is rising sharply, so it is imperative for China to earn more from exports."

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**TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK**

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**Currency Rates**

Cross Rates

	Dollar	DM	Fr.	Yen	GB	HK	SDR	Yen
Amsterdam	2,0175	2,326	12,26	20,8	0,529	—	1,4270	—
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Aires (2)	1,449	—	2,97	9,205	—	1,275	2,407	2,418
Buenos Aires (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Aires (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

# Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Sls. 100% High Low Close Dstn Chg.

(Continued)

	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls.	100% High	Low	Close	Dstn	Chg.
PorkOrl	301	2	24	18	107	150	100	100	100	100	100	-10
Porters	59	48	19					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCar	177	175	175					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnC	325	325	325					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnL	212	212	212					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnR	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnS	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnT	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnU	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnV	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnW	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnX	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnY	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnZ	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnA	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnB	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnC	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnD	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnE	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnF	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnG	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnH	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnI	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnJ	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnK	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnL	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnM	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnN	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnO	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnP	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnQ	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnR	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnS	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnT	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnU	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnV	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnW	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnX	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnY	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
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PortCnX	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
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PortCnZ	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnA	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
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PortCnG	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnH	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnI	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnJ	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnK	125	125	125					100	100	100	100	-10
PortCnL	125	12										

## VW Net Falls After Fraud Provision

By Ferdinand Protzman

*International Herald Tribune*  
WOLFSBURG, West Germany  
Volkswagen AG's group net profit declined 2.7 percent in 1986, as losses at foreign units and a special provision to cover losses from fraudulent foreign exchange dealings wiped out gains in Europe.

Carl H. Hahn, VW's managing board chairman, said that group net profit fell to 580 million Deut-

sche marks (about \$322 million) in 1986, from 596 million DM the previous year. The special provision came to 473 million DM.

The foreign-exchange losses stem from what experts are calling the largest currency-trading scandal in West German history.

Volkswagen claims its foreign-

exchange hedging operations, de-

tected to produce profits and pro-

tect the company from fluctuating

currency rates, were criminally ma-

nipulated through forged forward

contracts and computer tampering.

The company has been seriously

damaged through the illegal ac-

tions of third parties, undertaken

with considerable criminal energy,

and, in all likelihood, the disclosed

actions of our own co-workers,"

Mr. Hahn said.

About 256 million DM of the

current-loss provision has been

covered by honor dollar contracts

that were left open because futures

contracts intended to cover them were

forged, Mr. Hahn said.

The money for the provision

came from 1986 operating earn-

ings, company officials said.

Mr. Hahn said that operating

earnings fell in 1986, but declined to

give specific figures.

Exchange rates also affected

VW's group sales, which rose only

0.6 percent in 1986 to \$2.79 billion

DM, from \$2.5 billion in 1985, Mr.

Hahn said.

He attributed the nearly stagna-

nt sales growth to the strong ap-

peal of the mark against other

major currencies.

Calculating foreign sales in

marks negated the effect of a 15

percent gain in worldwide vehicle

sales to 2.76 million units, he said.

VW's earnings were also hurt by

losses at foreign subsidiaries.

SEAT SA of Spain posted a loss of

419 million DM in 1986, while the

Brazilian and South African opera-

tions also had big losses.

The study could take as long

as one year to complete.

In December, there were publishe

d reports that Ford was

discussing a joint venture with

Nissan to produce V-8 and V-6

engines in the United States in

the 1990s. A spokeswoman said

Ford never confirmed those re-

ports.

## Australian Developer to Buy Bonwit Teller

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Allied Stores Corp. has agreed to sell its tony Bonwit Teller division to Hooker Corp., a big Australian real estate developer, for \$101 million.

The sale, expected to become final on July 1, would give Hooker control of all 13 Bonwit Teller stores in the Midwest and East.

Hooker, which is based in Sydney, said Thursday that it would use Bonwit, a 100-year-old specialty retailer, as "the foundation of an aggressive program of expansion and revitalization."

Paul Carter, a Hooker spokesman, said the company might add 15 Bonwit Teller locations nation-

wide over the next five years, many in malls developed by Hooker.

Hooker, through various subsidiar

ies, is developing four regional

shopping malls in the United

States. The company said it "envi-

sions substantial synergy between

its mall development and expansion

plans for Bonwit Teller."

Hooker already has extensive

U.S. operations through its Austra-

lian-based Hooker Holdings. They

include Hooker-Barnes Homes,

Hooker-Barnes Projects and Merk-

ser Jeweler. Last December,

Hooker bought Merrill Lynch

Commercial Real Estate.

For Allied, which operates near-

ly 700 department and specialty

stores in 46 states, the sale is the

second this week and the seventh in

a radical restructuring.

Allied was acquired after a heated

fight late last year by Toronto-

based Campeau Corp. for \$3.4 bil-

lion. As many expected, Campeau

later disclosed that it would have to

sell 16 of Allied's 24 divisions and

reduce its store holdings by more

than half to repay \$1.1 billion in

loans used to purchase Allied.

Robert Campeau, Allied's chair-

man and chief executive officer,

said Thursday that agreements for the

sale of Allied divisions now

totaled more than \$500 million,

"sufficient to satisfy fully our bank

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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Falls Despite Prime Rate Rise

Reuters

**NEW YORK** — The dollar ended a turbulent week on a soft note Friday, as official moves to widen U.S.-Japanese interest rate differentials failed to overcome doubts that trade imbalances can be resolved without a further decline in the U.S. currency, dealers and analysts said.

"The rate adjustments offer some comfort and buy a bit of extra time," said Jeffrey Leeds, a managing director and senior economist at Chemical Bank. "But more fundamental fiscal action still needs to be taken."

In New York, the dollar closed at 1,750 Deutsche marks, its lowest closing level for three months, after closing at 1,7935 DM on Thursday. It fell to 140.10 yen, down from 140.95; and to 1,4553 Swiss francs, from 1,4695.

It was also lower against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6735, against \$1.6620 on Thursday.

## London Dollar Rates

Closing

Fri. Thru.

Deutsche mark 1,750 1,750

Swiss francs 1,4553 1,4553

French franc 1,4753 1,4753

Source: Reuters

against most currencies in quiet European trading, as market participants began questioning the effectiveness of a promised Japanese interest rate cut aimed at boosting the U.S. currency and reducing Tokyo's trade surplus.

They said the outlook for the currency in bearish, with some predicting declines to 1.70 Deutsche marks and 135 yen.

"We are seeing some reasonable policy coordination to halt the decline in the dollar, but there is still skepticism as to what the magnitude of the commitment really is," said John Lipsky, international economist at Salomon Brothers Inc.

U.S. and Japanese officials disclosed Thursday that the U.S. Federal Reserve has recently tightened credit and the Bank of Japan has guided short-term yen rates lower to aid the dollar, confirming widespread speculation in the financial markets.

Earlier, the dollar had slipped

more than 2 pennies to 1,7770 DM and 139.70 yen early Friday.

But after some major U.S. banks raised their prime lending rates by a quarter point to 8 percent, the dollar began creeping up off its lows.

In London, trading was thin with many European centers closed for the May Day holiday. The dollar closed lower at 1,7840 DM from 1,7980 DM Thursday, and edged marginally higher to 140.70 yen from 140.65 yen.

## Japan Sets High In Dollar Buying

Reuters

**TOKYO** — The Bank of Japan bought nearly \$10 billion on exchange markets in April to moderate the dollar's fall against the yen. Finance Ministry sources said Friday.

The intervention was the largest the central bank has undertaken in a single month, exceeding the previous record of about \$9 billion in January this year, dealers and analysts said.

The dollar buying only slowed the dollar's fall and did not help to reverse bearish sentiment for the U.S. currency, they said. The central bank intervened almost every day as the dollar continued its slide against the yen, dealers said.

The currency fell to a post-war low of 137.25 yen on April 27.

Both leaders agreed to take steps to help ease the U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

Mr. Reagan promised to seek

further reductions in the U.S. budget deficit, which is expected to total more than \$170 billion for fiscal 1987.

And Mr. Nakasone promised to do more to stimulate domestic demand in Japan, including an interest rate reduction announced on Thursday, a pledge to contribute \$10 billion over three years to a loan fund for developing countries, and a government order for \$1 billion worth of U.S. products, including two supercomputers.

Earlier Friday, Mr. Nakasone met for 45 minutes with the House Speaker, Jim Wright, a Democrat of Texas, and other House leaders.

Mr. Wright said, however, that the talk did nothing to diminish House support for tough trade legislation.

In a speech to the National Press Club, Mr. Nakasone said he had not come to the United States "expecting souvenirs" — victories for Japan in the trade disputes.

\$88 billion current surplus for 1986-87.

The report did not give a breakdown by countries. For calendar 1986, Japan's surplus with the United States totaled a record \$59 billion.

A Finance Ministry official said the steep appreciation of the yen against the dollar, which was intended to cut Japan's surplus by making its products more expensive abroad, did not have a marked effect on the trade figures.

The Finance Ministry also said that in March, Japan posted a current account surplus of \$8.3 billion, the third largest on record. It widened from \$7.4 billion in February and from \$6.9 billion in March 1986.

The trade surplus in March totaled \$9.3 billion, also the third largest. It grew from \$7.6 billion a year earlier and \$8.14 billion in February.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

## CHINA: Japanese Companies Push Aggressive Sales, Strong Service to Outpace Competitors for Chinese Market

(Continued from first finance page)

Sanya Bank Ltd., among the largest of Japanese banks, has offices in Beijing, Canton, Shanghai, Dalian and Shenzhen and is planning to set up another in Tianjin. Nine of its 12 Japanese employees in China speak Chinese.

Citibank, the largest U.S. bank, has just three offices, in Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen, and only one Chinese-speaking American employee.

"The Japanese do better because they are better," said a Western diplomat in Beijing. "They have a long-term perspective, they're persistent, and they're not knocking on doors."

More than 300 Japanese companies, from Sony Corp. and Mitsubishi Corp. to far smaller concerns, now have offices in Beijing, compared with about 170 American companies. And the Japanese companies are far more likely to have large networks throughout the country. For example, Nissho Iwai Corp., a trading company, has offices in Beijing, Canton, Shanghai, Nanjing, Tianjin, Dalian and Shenzhen. In contrast, International Business Machines Corp., which is among the best-regarded U.S. companies in China, has offices in Beijing and Shanghai.

While American companies have often favored investments in joint

ventures with the Chinese, the Japanese have focused on trade.

The amounts may be small in comparison to Japan's \$81.75 billion of exports last year to the United States, its largest trading partner, but its dedication is nonetheless evident. In 1986, according to Beijing, China imported

elsewhere, is to battle first for market share and worry later about profit. Japanese companies, like their American counterparts, complain that they are losing money or just breaking even in China. But they say that they are building relationships that will eventually reap big profits.

An American businessman in China, who works with both U.S. and Japanese companies, speaks in awe of the Japanese: "They are incredibly good. If they see a possible opportunity, they go all out. They rush people in from Tokyo or Hong Kong, supplied 11 percent of its imports.

Among the items Japan has been sending to China are automobiles, stereos and televisions, office equipment such as copiers and calculators, machine tools and industrial equipment.

A distinguishing feature of Japanese trade strategy in China, as

there's no business here and it's not profitable." Minoru Motoegi, chief representative in Shanghai of Nomura Securities Co., said bluntly. But he said he was surprised: Eventually there will be both business and profit in Shanghai — and Nomura will be there.

The lack of concern for immediate profit is most striking in Japan's lending practices. U.S. banks want to lend to China at a minimum of one-fourth of a percentage point above the London interbank offered rate, a benchmark interest

rate. By contrast, Japanese banks sometimes lend below that rate.

"We think that in the future China will become a good market for us," said Hiroshi Goto, Beijing representative of Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corp. "So now we want to build good relations. Now Japanese banks commit harakiri. Later we will recover a profit."

American bankers in China say that, for them, such a strategy is not possible. The pressure from shareholders is for profitability every quarter, they say, adding that for tax reasons, the Japanese can also offer somewhat lower rates.

Japanese companies enjoy other competitive advantages. They can, for example, make more demands on their employees, who often work long hours, accept assignments to cities that have few foreigners and few amenities, and stay three to five years. The typical American employee is away for two or three years.

There is little housing for executives in China, and thus it is very expensive. Nevertheless, American companies pay the bills and will send an executive's family to Beijing. Japanese companies are more likely to house mid-level or junior

employees in cramped rooms in second-rate hotels. About half the Japanese employees appear to leave their families in Japan, reflecting corporate cost-consciousness or their preference for having their children educated there.

"The average American businessman would not put up with the conditions that the average Japanese businessman puts up with," a Japanese diplomat said.

American executives who are lonely and unhappy in China sometimes say that the Japanese adjust more easily and enjoy themselves more. But the Japanese contend that indeed, they often seem marooned in a society in which they are widely distrusted and disliked. In the evenings in Beijing, for example, they can be found crooning their sorrows into microphones at Japanese-style karaoke bars, where patrons pay to sing lyrics of their favorite songs against a tape of background music.

It is unclear whether the Japanese start with an advantage or disadvantage over their American counterparts. Certainly their family with the culture and with many Chinese language characters are benefits.

## Euro-Commercial Paper

(Continued from Page 1)

15-45 days

Issuer Mar. Amt. Bid. Ask.

Automotive parts services 14/5 700 700

Auto parts 17/2 425 425

Automobiles 19/2 750 750

**ACROSS**

1 Last Egyptian king  
6 Linckfoot  
12 Par to a bishop at confirmation  
18 Golonka or Francis  
19 Hawthorne's "The Blithedale" " "  
20 "Nothing doing" "  
22 Verse; Part I  
25 Afternoon ballroom event  
26 Charged parrot  
27 Bartolozzi  
28 — volente  
29 Coffey  
31 Deg. Wilson earned  
32 He gives a dam  
36 Divvy up  
37 "Lord, is —"  
Mart. 26: 22  
38 Jamboree gp.  
41 Abruzzi cathedral town  
42 Do out of  
43 "Chacun — gout!"

**DOWN**

1 Cleaving tool  
2 Soprano Gluck  
3 Flipple flute, for me  
4 Like some beds  
5 More acute  
6 Prado offering  
7 — de plume  
8 Mrs. March's youngest  
9 Mâché material  
10 "La Vie —," Piaf hit  
11 Whiff  
12 Asian holiday  
13 August  
14 Swung along easily  
15 Month before Nissan  
16 Type of type

**ACROSS**

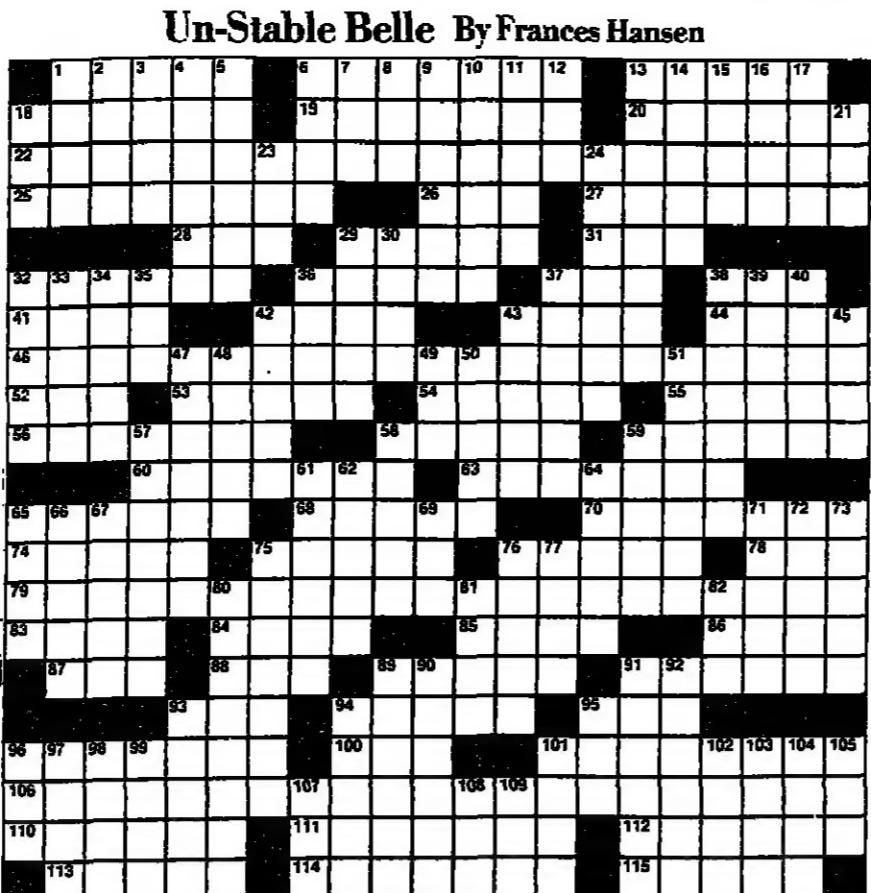
44 "In the Boom Boom Room" playwright  
46 Verse; Part II  
52 Bridge reversal  
53 Southwestern plowed land  
54 Enduring enmity  
55 Admitted Powell  
56 A dancing Jeopardy  
59 "The —," Nevin song  
60 — Kemal, Turkey's first president  
63 Natives of Valetta  
65 St. Martin 50's hit  
68 Western cutthroat trout  
70 Bennett's order to flag viewers  
74 Cake embellishment  
75 Usher's beat  
76 Duck around  
78 Heavenly letters, to angels' eyes  
113 Washer cycle  
114 Man of the soul  
115 Kaput

**DOWN**

17 Vinegar: Comb. form  
18 Take steps poetically  
21 Prior to —  
23 "The Name of the Rose" author  
24 Teetered through the hills  
29 Slow boat destination  
30 Knack  
32 — Terre, Guadeloupe's capital  
33 One of the Waters  
34 Mountain ridge  
35 Brit title  
36 Lose traction

**ACROSS**

79 Verse; Part III  
83 Wild water buffalo  
84 Agile  
85 "Three men in —"  
86 All there  
87 Triple this for a white wine  
88 Quaker possessive  
89 Executed a gainer  
91 Spirit of St. Louis?  
93 Mexican Mrs. Skywalker's  
94 Sky's father  
95 Rib-tickling cheese  
100 Trappist cheese  
101 Occasioned end of verse  
110 One of England's Days  
111 European bunting  
112 Hall of Farmer Brimsek was one  
113 Washer cycle  
114 Man of the soul  
115 Kaput



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malecha

**DOWN**

58 Actress Prentiss  
59 Aptly named author  
61 Things go humbly here  
62 Like a tale of "the one that got away"  
64 Tiny Tom  
65 Tourist's entry permit  
66 Pigment for Constable  
67 Mortgage claims

**DOWN**

69 Kind of strike  
71 Fins' "odd" friend  
72 Mirella of the Met  
73 Woods, in Wassy  
75 Sidewalk surface  
76 Poly follower  
77 Charming  
80 Aliterate  
81 Brabec or Garrover  
82 Cleo's bosom buddy  
89 Crow's relative

**DOWN**

90 Big baking potatoes  
91 Put behind bars  
92 Lose enthusiasm for: Colloq.  
93 Does some reading?  
94 Word in a French toast  
95 Low rating  
96 Hack  
97 About (approximately)  
98 Bleed in the laundry

**DOWN**

99 Heads tails you lose": Croker  
101 Wonder's — She Lovely?"  
102 Tobacco, for one  
103 Hoyle decision  
104 Writer Bag-nold  
105 Ike  
106 Wave, to Juan  
107 Bribe for Cerebus  
108 Wave, to Juan  
109 Bleed in the laundry

**DOWN**

110 Previous: 224.00  
111 Previous: 224.00  
112 Previous: 224.00  
113 Previous: 224.00

**BEHIND THE FRONT PAGE: A Candid Look at How the News Is Made**

By David S. Broder. 393 pages. \$18.95.

Simon &amp; Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Philip Weiss

**D**AVID S. BRODER has written three books about politics but, conscious of the increasing influence of the media ("for many an unsettling presence at the very heart of national power"), has now turned his gaze inward. The national political correspondent and columnist for The Washington Post is urging readers and viewers to be more skeptical. Journalism, he says, is often produced in "ignorance and haste" or reflects newsmen's "ingrained values and biases."

Broder eschews a sectarian view, and his candor about so-called journalistic objectivity is bracing. His concern is that the media should cover politics so that it becomes a public "dialogue about the country's future." To the extent that the press fails in that responsibility, he is unpitying (and sometimes pious). Thus he attacks the tendencies of reporters to indulge in "plot creation" and caricature rather than dig out facts, their immunity to new

**BOOKS**

ideas (feminism, the religious right) unless the expatriates stage dog-and-pony shows outside famous buildings and their obsession with the presidency to the exclusion of important stories from Congress.

Broder's biggest point is that this is an era of "press-government integration," and here his reporting is excellent. He describes the rise in reporters' social status in the United States and cites case after case of journalists hiring on in government. He depicts the major news organs holding lavish parties at the national political conventions and competing for star guests.

Broder never over-generalizes from such particulars. He dismisses as "nonsense" the idea that the media act as an arm of government. The press's lack of independence, he seems to say, would be taken care of if it just covered Congress more and used journalists "outsiders" to break "pernicious group think."

Meanwhile, he observes that Reagan aides building a "propaganda machine," often call around to the three networks to find out what their White House pieces will include, and then they lobby to have the tone or focus shift in the direction the White House would like it to go."

**Solution to Last Week's Puzzle**

MAHOUT	RIGOR	BELIEVE	AVERTIN	EVERETT	17	AFARI	SCHEM	TOA	BILKIRATE
RENDERS	BAROQUE	COURT	SHAW	JOA	—	MAN	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FIECHT	UNIFY	SYCOPATE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PALI	HELMEDOGUE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALTAMIRA	GOIVEN	REPTINE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOMARCO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WAIFES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MAJESTY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MOCCASIN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ELLES	TAPEAN	RAUDOR	DESSERT	HOUSE	ORAKADE	—	—	—	—
SHADROCKS	LAIC	ABEAS	HOSTAIR	ANONYMOUS	BOUSCH	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
POODLE	TEELAS	BLEECE	IMPRO	TEHERAN	TESTEE	—	—	—	—

**WEATHER****EUROPE****ASIA****HIGH LOW****HIGH LOW**

## SPORTS

**Lakers Win, Top 2 Challengers Gone****Mavericks, Blazers, Bullets Ousted; Hawks, 76ers, Jazz Lose**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**DALLAS** — The two most serious challengers to the Los Angeles Lakers' supremacy in the Western Conference of the National Basketball Association disappeared from the playoffs Thursday night.

The Dallas Mavericks and Portland Trail Blazers, the teams with the second- and third-best records in the conference, were eliminated in the opening round, with the Mavericks being ousted by the Seattle SuperSonics, 124-98, and Trail Blazers being knocked off by the Boston Celtics, 113-101.

On Wednesday night, the Lakers routed the Denver Nuggets for the first sweep of the Colorado franchise in 23 playoff series; the Detroit Pistons completed a 3-0 sweep of the Washington Bullets; the Indiana Pacers and the Golden State Warriors avoided elimination and the Milwaukee Bucks took a 2-1 lead over the Philadelphia 76ers.

Houston will play Seattle in the second round.

"Game 1 was way too easy," the Mavericks' coach, Dick Motta, said of his team's 151-129 victory in the opener of the best-of-five series, which the SuperSonics won, 3-1. "We fell into the trap of believing we were invincible. We had psychologically moved beyond Seattle to the next opponent."

The SuperSonics won the second game by 2 points, the third by 10 and dominated Thursday night.

The Mavericks could not overcome the absence of 7-foot-2-inch (2.18-meter) center James Donaldson, who was out with a sore right leg. The SuperSonics barely missed their injured center, Alton Lister, as Tom Chambers scored 31 points, Xavier McDaniel had 29 and guard Dale Ellis got 21. Ellis, the former Maverick, had 118 points in the series, 43 in the third game.

The Mavericks' Mark Aguirre, who has had strep throat, was held

**NBA PLAYOFFS**

to 13 points. He did not score in the last half.

Rockets 113, Trail Blazers 101: In Houston, Akeem Olajuwon scored 27 points while Robert Reid had 22 and Ralph Sampson got 18 points and 10 rebounds for the defending conference champions.

The Trail Blazers' Clyde Drexler, who picked up his fifth foul in the third period, was held to 13 points after averaging 21.7 a game during the regular season.

The Rockets took command with a 20-4 surge in the final 4½ minutes of the third quarter and Reid scored 10 of his points in the fourth quarter to keep them there.

Lakers 140, Nuggets 103: In Denver, Byron Scott scored 25 points and James Worthy 22 for the winners but Kareem Abdul-Jabbar got 9, ending a string of 46 regular-season and playoff games in which he had been in double figures. His streak of 74 consecutive regular-season games remained intact.

The Lakers, in beating the Nuggets for the ninth straight game, broke open a seesaw contest midway into the second quarter, a 25-8 run giving them a 15-point advantage. With their fast break working to perfection, the Lakers made 13 of their first 18 shots that period.

Pacers 96, Hawks 87: In Indianapolis, rookie Chuck Person got 23 points, 17 rebounds and 7 assists for the winners, while the Hawks, who could have swept the series, got only three offensive rebounds.

The Pacers had lost all four previous NBA playoff games. Their last playoff victory came 12 seasons ago, in the American Basketball Association.

Warriors 110, Jazz 95: In Oakland, California, Terry Teague scored 30 points and Larry Smith pulled down 17 rebounds as Golden State avoided being swept in its first playoff appearance since 1977.

Jazz coach Frank Layden came onto the court dressed in an overcoat, face nose and mouthache, then walked across to the Warriors' coach, George Karl, and flashed him for "secret weapons." Layden said he wanted to break the tension generated by a fight between the teams, and some Utah fans, in the series' second game.

The Bullets trailed, 78-71, entering the fourth period but took an

19-82 lead with an 18-4 spurt, only to have the Pistons tie at 92 with a 10-3 run. Vinnie Johnson scored 10 of his 21 points in that period, getting eight straight for the Pistons before Mahorn's free throw.

Bucks 121, 76ers 120: In Philadelphia, Jack Sikma had his shot blocked by Roy Hinson but regained possession and made a six-foot bank shot with two seconds left.

The 76ers had a 117-109 lead with 2:36 to go but the Bucks scored 10 straight points, with Terry Cummings getting 5 of his 26 and Nick Pierce stripping Julius Erving of the ball for a lay-up that gave the Bucks a 119-117 lead with 39 seconds left. Charles Barkley tied it again with a short jumper and Cummings fouled Barkley with 22 seconds to go, but he made one of two free throws. After Sikma's jump shot, the 76ers drew the ball away trying to get it in bounds.

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By Rob Schumacher/The Associated Press  
Dwight Gooden, right, and Mets' manager, Dave Johnson.**Gooden Rejoins Mets After Drug Treatment**

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dwight Gooden, after four weeks of treatment for cocaine abuse, returned Thursday to the New York Mets and acknowledged that he had "made a mistake." However, under the advice of his doctor, the Mets would not let their star pitcher talk about his drug problems.

Gooden took 35 seconds to read a prepared statement, then left. He already had run and thrown in a brief workout at Shea Stadium and had received his World Series championship ring from the team's general manager, Frank Cashen.

Gooden was to begin working out with the team Friday and operate on a spring training-like routine that is geared to having him ready to pitch the first week of June. He appeared as trim as he was when he left spring training April 2 and entered the Smithers Center for Alcoholism and Drug Treatment in Manhattan.

After introductory remarks by Cashen, Gooden said: "Before I make my statement, I would like to thank all the supporters and fans who have been behind me. I got a lot of lemons and they were really touching."

"I know I made a mistake and I regret it a lot. But I must turn the page once again because life goes on and I want to put all this behind me. I want to get back to doing the things that I like and that's playing baseball and having fun once again. I threw on the side today and ran a little bit and it felt great. Things will be better. Thank you."

He then left and Cashen said that Gooden would not give interviews in the "foreseeable future." He said it was important for the pitcher to have "breathing space to adjust."

(UPI, AP)

**Brewers' Sunny April Ended With Swat From Mr. October**

United Press International

OAKLAND, California — April may have belonged to the Milwaukee Brewers, but the last day of the month belonged to Mr. October as Reggie Jackson hit a two-run homer Thursday that enabled the Oakland Athletics to overcome the Brewers, 4-1.

The loss gave the Brewers an 18-3 record for April, the 18 victories tying them with the 1984 Detroit Tigers for the most that month in major-league history.

But Dave Stewart, who struck out eight batters in his 7½ innings and Jay Howell held the Brewers to three hits to help prevent them from breaking the record. And Jackson's homer in the third inning gave the Athletics a 2-1 lead.

Bill Wegman "left a pitch right there," said Jackson, indicating the heart of the strike zone. "He just threw the ball right there."

Luis Polonia led off with a walk and stole second. After Tony Phillips popped up, Jackson drove a slider of Wegman's 412 feet (125 meters) into the right-field bleachers for his fourth homer this season and his 53rd in the major leagues. He has hit 258 for Oakland.

Tigers 11, Expos 3: In the National League, Dwight Gooden, after four weeks of treatment for cocaine abuse, returned Thursday to the New York Mets and acknowledged that he had "made a mistake." However, under the advice of his doctor, the Mets would not let their star pitcher talk about his drug problems.

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(UPI, AP)

**THURSDAY BASEBALL**

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(UPI, AP)

Ozzie Virgil and pitcher David Palmer had homered to help the Braves take an 8-4 lead, but the Reds scored four runs in the ninth, three on Eric Davis's home run.

Cardinals 5, Padres 4: In St. Louis, Rod Booker, playing his second minor-league game, got two hits and drove in two runs against the Reds. Howard Johnson each hit three runs for the Cards. Kevin McReynolds hit a two-run shot and Dave Magadan homered in place of the injured Tom Herr and Jose Oquendo.

Giants 5, Cubs 4: In Chicago, pinch-hitter Harry Spilman singled in Chris Speier from third with one out in the ninth to give San Francisco a club record-tying 10th straight one-run victory opening a season.

Pirates 5, Dodgers 4: In Pittsburgh, R.J. Reynolds scored from third on Jim Morrison's fielder's choice ground ball in the seventh, beating Los Angeles.

**Mets' Hernandez Again Scuffs Up Astros' Scott**

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Keith Hernandez raised his career average against Mike Scott of the Houston Astros to .393 Wednesday, driving in both runs with a homer and a single as the New York Mets ended a three-game grand slam Homer. It was Nokes's 53rd in the major leagues.

Tigers 12, Angels 4: In Anaheim, California, Jack Morris surrendered two runs on his first four pitches for Detroit but survived for his second complete game this season when rookie Mark Nokes hit the seventh inning, hit his first major-league grand slam Homer. It was Nokes's second Homer in two nights.

Mariners 11, Red Sox 6: In Seattle, Jim Presley's two homers backed Scott Bankhead's five-hit pitching against Boston. Reliever Steve Crawford hit Presley — in the at-bat following his second Homer — and set off a second bench-clearing incident in which the Red Sox third baseman Wade Boggs apparently injured his right shoulder.

St. Louis, 3-1, allowed seven in his six innings and struck out seven. The former Met, who became a success when he learned the split-finger fastball, was the 1986 Cy Young Award winner and the most valuable player in last year's playoffs when he beat the Mets twice, allowing just one run in 18 innings.

The Mets' Sid Fernandez pitched seven scoreless innings, allowing five hits and striking out eight, to become the National League's first four-game winner.

Cubs 9, Giants 4: In Chicago, Andre Dawson hit for the cycle for the first time in his career, with a Homer in the first inning against San Francisco, an RBI double in the third, a single in the fourth and a triple in the sixth, plus a single in the eighth.

Wade also threw out losing pitcher Roger Mason at first base in the second inning after Mason had hit what had appeared to be a half-mile in 46 4/5 and Alysheba, disqualified from first place in the Blue Grass Stakes last Thursday, ran the same distance in 47 seconds.

Conquistarose, who will wear blinder for the first time, will have a half-mile in 46 4/5 and Alysheba, disqualified from first place in the Blue Grass Stakes last Thursday, ran the same distance in 47 seconds.

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# The Press and the Princess

By Suzanne Lowry

*International Herald Tribune*

**W**HATEVER happened to Lady Di? We all know, of course: She got to marry the rich and charming prince, one of the last genuine specimens extant, bought lots of lovely new clothes, traveled the world, was showered with jewels, had two little princes of her own, and is living happily ever after in her palace, and in the pages of just about every publication in the Western world.

Or is she? The delight of fairy tales is that they tend to close the curtains before the difficult bit of the story starts. In real life, "ever after" can be a long, hard haul, especially if lived out in the public eye and private fantasies of a mass audience, used to mass entertainment. And six years is an eternity when it comes to British popular journalism, the main promoter of that particular saga.

This week it began to look as if the end of the rainbow was in sight, with those very same writers and photographers who have waxed fat on the royal roadshow in general and the Diana trail in particular by spewing out columns inches of adulation, speculation and gush, now vying with each other to bring the bad news. The prince and princess are drifting apart; Prince Charles is "sad and lonely." Diana is "trapped." They now spend "more time apart than together." Their relationship has "soured." All this and more in *The Star*, from Penny Junor, author of a previous, adulatory "biography" of the princess.

In Today, Anthony Holden, author of a hefty but unauthorized biography of Charles, and who is working on another to celebrate the prince's 40th birthday, opened the pair's compatibility, and even the heir to the throne's suitability for his destiny.

The Sun and other tabloids quickly picked up the "drifting apart" theme, emphasizing Diana's return alone from Spain while her husband went on a painting holiday in Italy — the fourth separate trip he has taken in four months. (One of the previous expeditions was to walk in the desert with his 84-year-old "guru," Laurens van der Post.) And so on. Followed, predictably, by discreet denials from

"friends," via Press Association, the British news agency.

This is hardly the first time Diana, national totem or not, has suffered negative coverage. The stony language has always been heavily laced with spite and coverage of her doings has often verged on the intrusive and destructive. Early on in her marriage she expressed dismay that the siege had not been lifted, that she seemed to have married not only her prince, but a whole ragtag press gang, her time and most loyal court circle. "How long will this go on?" she wailed, discovering the darker side of adulteration. Stories of her tantrums, anorexia and high-handedness countered the "sweet," "shy," "freak" first impressions. She was a "spoiled brat," a "little friend"; she was lonely, cut off from all old friends; she was impishly sacking staff, and cutting out Charlie's old friends. The palace press officers, Michael Shear and Victor Chapman, blustered their denials and refutations. The lady herself — when later allowed to appear on television to counter allegations in a wily hatchet job done by Tina Brown, the British editor of *Vanity Fair* — said how it felt to read such stuff: "You wake up in the morning and think Help! Panic! Nobody wants to see me."

But they did want to "see" her:

A princess is, after all, for looking at; making appearances is the main part of her job. She is a genius at it, knowing exactly how to make (or break, if she's feeling like it) a picture, and excelling in the art of small talk. In the television age, however, wooden and ceremonial appearances are not enough. The public wants a script, and so one emerged.

It became quite a running joke that the royal mega-series should be called "Palace," not "Diana." Certainly, few writers could have come up with a better cast of characters: the irascible, tactless *papa-familia*; the agonized, come-schadenfroh son and heir with a taste for mysticism; the honest, formidable sister; the theater-loving brother, the adorable granny, the scandalous foreign cousin...

Now there is a change of tone, and a rash of rather unpleasant

Tim Graham  
"Lady Di" 1981; and, right, with Charles recently.

stories. Prince Edward leaves the Marines, Diana sacks her nanny. Then the impercable Queen Mum is found to have a cache of female relations incarcerated in a mental home. And the black widow, evil, king-stealing Wallis Simpson managed to upstage them all from beyond the grave by bequeathing her wealth, by way of an eye-boggling jewel sale, to the institution that may find the cure for AIDS.

It has always been rather difficult, for both readers and writers, to distinguish fantasy from reality in "Palace," and because of the mystique and omnipresence of the players, the former has tended to prevail. But now an element of cold realism, boredom even, is creeping in, and hard questions are being asked. The romance is over. When I started "watching" Diana, during the first year of her marriage, when she was being hounded with particular ferocity by the paparazzi of the world, and the queen and palace press officers were fighting to protect her, it was extremely difficult to say anything at all, either in conversation or in print, that was detached or neutral. You could be nasty in your speculative fantasies, but not cool in any kind of analysis or appraisal. The hardback version of my book, "The British tabloids have long speculated about Diana's staying power, and secretly longed for the day when she might "bolt," as her

Princess in the Mirror," an attempt to look at the princess's effect on others and what her euphoric popularity meant, was published in 1984, and got polite but rather nervous attention. The paperback, revised and restyled, "The Cult of Diana," published recently, made some headlines, and seemed to hit a nerve. In 1982, the London Sunday Times decided against a serious investigative piece about Diana and her impact, in case it might sound too "anti"; this week the same paper commissioned Stephen Pile to write a column about the tide-turn against the royals.

In a sense this is back to normal. In the pre-Diana days, the charisms had faded greatly and criticism of almost all members of the cast, apart from the Queen Mother, was fairly constant. The new princess, for a time, changed everything. "She saved the House of Windsor," as one Fleet Street gossip writer quipped.

If she saved it, then she could also, by implication, bring it down, and in any case "Palace" without Diana would be like "Hamlet" without the prince.

Or would it? With great timing,

the next princess to stamp out of the Sloane Ranger underground was none other than Fergie, who is not above making fun of herself



and the others. Attempts to return the Diana transformation story led only to farce, although there was a fair bit of mileage in trying to portray the two as rivals with Diana miffed at being "upstaged." Which she has been: A recent poll revealed Sarah as the most liked member of the family, not least because she seemed "normal."

For normal, read real. The truth seems to be that this soap opera is running out of bubbles. The problems being addressed by Charles in his own, private virtuous mind are serious ones, as are the problems of the country he may one day rule. But the kind of concerns he manifests — inner-city poverty, unemployment, even his own family's pay — are not conducive to the perpetuation of the monarchy. Charles is struggling to make himself "real," to imbue the showcase of British royalty with more than the ceremonial Disneyfied function it has got stuck with.

The British tabloids have long speculated about Diana's staying power, and secretly longed for the day when she might "bolt," as her

mother did. Or take a lover, or both. At the moment it is Diana who is holding court, looking to become, at 20 years of age perhaps, a true royal matron, wieldng formidable power as she upholds the status quo. She was a blank check for the nation when she appeared and did her amazing Cinderella transformation, growing from schoolgirl to glittering butterfly, sparingly almost overnight. The fashion industry has advertised itself by making her a vamp by night and a middle-aged matron by day, at least when she is on duty.

The press has flattered and frightened her. Now they are ready to dismiss her, put her back in the cupboard like the doll they made of her. "I don't believe that she exists at all. We invented her," said an Australian television journalist recently. However compact may have been in the concoction of her own persona, that may be the hardest criticism she may have to bear.

Suzanne Lowry is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

## PEOPLE

### Making Film Whoopee

Whoopi Goldberg nearly had a confrontation with police and Secret Service agents while shooting a scene involving machine guns in a downtown alley, police said in Los Angeles. A Secret Service unit, walking down Broadway Thursday afternoon on an unpublicized assignment, saw three men walking with machine guns, Sergeant Charles Mealey said. The agents called police to report a robbery in progress and warn them about the machine guns and an armed man on the roof of the building, Mealey said. Police dispatched units to the scene only to discover Goldberg and her crew shooting her film, "Fatig Beatty," in an alley behind the building.

"Come hear the music play," goes the title song to the musical "Cabaret," but audiences at London's Strand Theatre heard no orchestra for two nights. The 13-person orchestra had walked off the job Wednesday to protest the dismissal of five of their members. "We have a musical without any music, but the singing is wonderful, and it is in the tradition of English theater," the producer Willie Hancock told the audience of 51, who dotted the 897-seat playhouse in London's West End theater district Thursday. On a normal weekend, the musical plays to between 30 and 600 people, Hancock said.

An airline baggage handler convicted of stealing the Lone Ranger's chrome-plated Colt 45s was sentenced to 10 years' probation and fined \$3,000. Edward Louis Young III, 43, who had faced up to 10 years in prison, was convicted of theft of the two guns and their belt.

On Monday, Clayton Moore, who played the Lone Ranger on the old television series, testified that the revolvers were stolen from his baggage as he returned home to Los Angeles from a goodwill visit to Houston last year.

Searchers in Maine still hope to find the remains of Charles Nungesser and François Coli, the crew of a French biplane that disappeared trying to cross the Atlantic 12 days before Charles Lindbergh, but a clue they thought had earlier this week when a bone was discovered in the forest turned out to be a false alarm. A University of Maine anthropologist, Marcelle Song, reported the fragment was the right tibia of a young moose. Nungesser and Coli were the pilot and navigator of L'Oiseau Blanc ("The White Bird"), which left France May 8, 1927. They were trying to collect a \$25,000 prize for the first nonstop Atlantic crossing. Lindbergh collected the prize 12 days later by flying his Spirit of St. Louis from New York to Paris.

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